

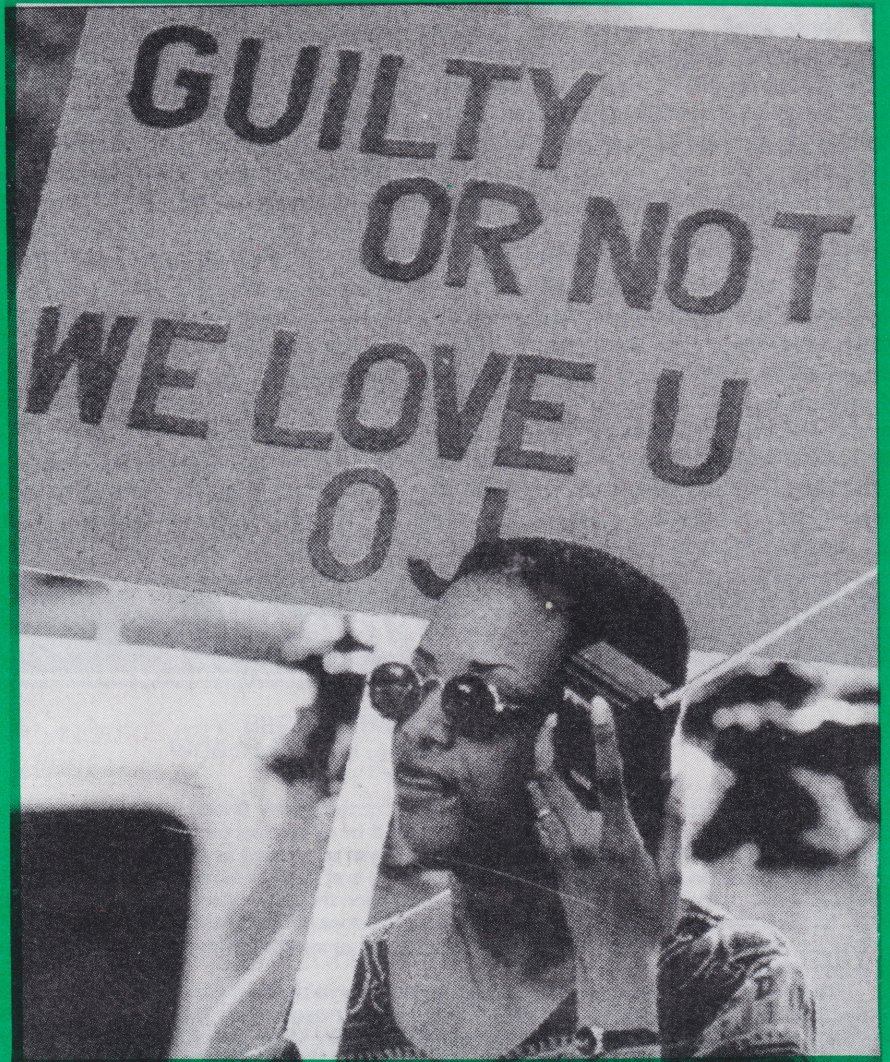
Spearhead

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WHERE MULTI-RACIALISM LEADS

Outcome of O.J. Simpson trial in America forces Britain to take a hard, long look at its own future



OUR COMMENT ON PAGE 3

Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

Conference capers: what a choice!

This year's conference season only served to underline the depressing options open to those British voters still imprisoned within the mindset of conventional political parties and unprepared to venture into pastures new. Labour at Brighton and then the Tories at Blackpool produced what might appear to their followers as a few new tricks, but in the things that matter nothing has really changed.

'New Labour', as part of Tony Blair's quest for the 'middle ground', is now starting to wrap itself in the Union Jack. "I love my country," cried Bambi to his audience — hoping of course that the British public watching the show on their TV screens will forget the still huge complement of militant leftists who occupy Labour seats in the House of Commons and the little diminished legions of Trotskyite councillors who infest Britain's town halls. It should be clear to any perceptive political observer that Labour, knowing it stands no chance

with the British people under its old colours, is engaging in a quite cynical exercise of mass deception — posing as a party of the moderate centre while fishing for votes but with the intention of resorting to nearly all the features of its old agenda once in power.

Few should be deceived by the defeat of the motion to restore Clause Four, brought by Arthur Scargill. The public ownership of the means of production and exchange has little relevance to modern politics, and no great sacrifice was entailed in ditching it. As long as the British economy remains in the grip of the international bankers by way of the freedom of movement for investment capital and the free flow of goods, and as long as decision-making over matters of concern to Britain continues to be progressively surrendered to the European bureaucracy, it matters little whether industry in this country is in private hands or the hands of the state. In any event, the retention until last year of Clause Four in Labour's constitution did nothing, when Labour Governments were in office, to protect the livelihoods of British workers against the ravages of international finance-capitalism.

The Tory conference was the stage for another popular deception. This was John Major's attempt to beguile the British public, as well as the Conservative rank and file, into thinking that the party is moving to the right and he with it. The deception was given extra impetus by the eve-of-conference defection to Labour of Stratford MP Alan Howarth, who gave as his grounds his dislike of the Tories' rightward swing.

There were some, however, who were not fooled by this. Boris Johnson, writing in *The Spectator* (October 14th) was one. Perhaps, he said...

"... Mr. Howarth sincerely believes that the Tory Party has lurched to the right. But the closer one examines events over the last few days, the more likely it seems

that the spiritual revolution has taken place inside Mr. Howarth and not the Tory Party. If British politics were like selling dog food, this party conference would be more to do with market position and brand recognition than with a new ratio of liver to bonemeal."

Waxing to his theme, Mr. Johnson cited the example of Tory 'nationalist' posturings over Europe, best exemplified by Michael Portillo's ranting oration against the idea of a Euro army. This, he (Johnson) said, is...

"... a styrofoam federalist plot matched by styrofoam Euro-Scepticism; and it comes so cheap because the Government does not have to give the slightest practical evidence of its new hard line on Europe until after the election. For the other EC countries will happily defer the finale of the next inter-governmental conference to allow the Tories to go to the country wrapped in the flag."

And Johnson concluded in reference to both the Tories and Labour:-

"In both parties, the Left has decided it must consent to the lie that the party has moved to the Right. This is in the interests of party unity and because the Left in each case has been persuaded that the party will thereby have a better chance of winning the election. It would be a fine thing, of course, if the deception worked for the Tories."

Perhaps the most comical feature of the Tory conference was the tub-thumping 'law-and-order' speech made by Home Secretary Michael Howard, in which he enunciated all manner of rules and principles necessary to combat crime and, assuming as hard-line expression as his vapid features permitted, gave to the assembled company (and the British public) his solemn undertaking that these must and would be applied. From all this one might have thought that it had been a Labour Government, and not a Tory one, that had been in power for the past 16 years!

As far as Mr. Johnson's article was concerned, this only described what is par for the course in contemporary British politics. The mass of the British electorate holds views on the major issues that are well to the right of those held by the political classes. The political classes, therefore, must persuade the mass of the electorate that they stand well to the right of where they actually do stand, and this is true of the Tories just as it is true of

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WHO IS SHE?

Well, actually this picture is of Tony Blair, taken twelve years ago. The hair length has changed a little but not much else has.



Labour. Ain't that what 'democracy' is all about?

Before leaving the subject of this year's conferences, it might be apposite to focus away from parties and onto individuals. Both Mr. Blair and Mr. Major were by almost unanimous consent credited with ending their respective conferences with their parties in the palms of their hands, and thus may fairly safely be described as Britain's two choices for Prime Minister in the years immediately to come.

It is perhaps a fitting reflection on the times we live in that these two represent our alternatives for national leadership. If not actually mirror images of contemporary British Man, they most certainly embody in their persons the contemporary man of British politics, with the similarities decidedly overshadowing the differences: the weak features; the almost feminine smiles; the squeaky, girlish voices. The ultimate Tweedledum and Tweedledee of the system. Looking at Blair acknowledging his ovation at Brighton, one was reminded of Danny la Rue without the drag. This is our choice in the coming big popularity contest. Aren't we lucky people?

Staring into our future?

To only a slightly lesser extent than their counterparts in the United States, British TV viewers over the past several months have been hooked on what could only be described as the O.J. Simpson circus. Usually we deprecate our own television producers' obsession with American news but in this case we think it a good thing that that farce of a 'trial' from California was brought into millions of British drawing rooms via satellite. Britons should not smirk — they may well have been looking at the shape of things to come in our own country.

The overwhelming evidence presented in this case pointed to O.J. Simpson, one-time footballer and more latterly movie star, having killed his wife Nicole and her lover Ronald Goldman in cold blood. It was always highly doubtful, however, that the three-quarters black jury would find Simpson guilty. As most of the world's media acknowledged, this 'trial' had become part of the ongoing racial war in the United States, with the majority of Whites wanting Simpson convicted and the majority of Blacks howling for his acquittal. 'Justice' was destined to have little to do with the outcome of the case. In the event, Simpson was acquitted — though one juror, herself black, admitted afterwards that she thought he probably did kill the pair.

Simpson's leading attorney Johnny Cochran, also black, turned the trial into one in which white 'racism', rather than his client, was the party in the dock, flagrantly exploiting the alleged 'racist' sentiments of police witness Mark Fuhrman in order to demolish his evidence. Perhaps the most outrageous of Cochran's ploys was in his final summing up to the jury, where he told

**RACE
POLAR-
ISATION IN
AMERICA**
Black and
white argue the
Simpson case
outside the
courthouse.
Whatever
happened to
the 'melting
pot'?



its majority of black members: "Remember, you will have to live within your communities after you have delivered your verdict." If this was not a piece of outright intimidation of the jurors, that word has lost all meaning. Yet Judge Ito (Japanese) did not see fit to reprimand Cochran over this threat.

Even world liberalism was, for the most part, shocked at the 'not-guilty' verdict, and we were treated to a succession of agonised articles in the British press (no doubt having their parallels in the American press) in the days following, lamenting that justice should have been pushed into the background in favour of a settling of racial scores. In fact, the outcome of the Simpson trial is a disastrous setback for liberals and liberalism, and may indeed lead some of that genre to reconsider their long-standing positions.

What was entirely lacking in any of the articles we read, however, was even the glimmering of an acknowledgement that it is liberalism itself, particularly with regard to its dogmas on race, that is the chief culprit in this whole affair. It was a liberal-inspired decision, to begin with, to allow nine jury members out of 12 in the trial to be drawn from the black community — a portion that nowhere near represents the true racial balance in Los Angeles. Quite obviously, this bending over backwards to appease the Blacks was motivated by a desire to give the latter absolutely no excuse whatever to claim that the jury was 'racially biased' against the defendant. However, it may have a further ingredient which no-one will admit. Was the decision as to the jury composition due to a sneaking background desire that Simpson should get off — for fear that the Blacks would burn the town down if he didn't?

But overriding all these questions is the much bigger question, which it is probable few liberals will be willing to face. Many of them will deplore the way this trial has turned out but will they look into the mirror and face their own responsibility for the

creation of a state of affairs in the United States that made the result probably inevitable? Liberals have a habit of being shocked by many of the symptoms produced by their programmes, but they prefer to explain these things as unpleasant and avoidable by-products rather than acknowledge them as the natural outcome of inherent flaws in the programmes themselves. Liberals have played with matches and created an inferno, but of course the inferno is everyone's fault but theirs!

The really guilty ones in the Simpson debacle are those who, decades ago, set about tearing down the racial barriers in the United States in order to realise their dream of an integrated country. The integration never happened and America, on the admission even of such loyal liberals as British TV reporter Jeremy Thompson (from Washington on the day of the big black march there last month), is now not one nation but two.

The fiasco of the Simpson trial will at least have served some useful purpose if it is recognised as a warning to white nations all around the world as to the consequences of multi-racialism. To the United States has fallen the fate of being the great laboratory for that experiment. The experiment has been a disaster. There is still time for the rest of us to draw back from the brink and not permit such a disaster to repeated on our own doorsteps. Here in Britain, where pride in our traditions of justice is so deeply ingrained in the national psyche, we should be thinking very soberly about this recent example of 'LA Law'. Not only could it happen here, it undoubtedly will — if we do not wake up and change course soon!

Hong Kong Chinese: we are not morally responsible!

Hong Kong Governor and Tory reject Chris Patten set the cat among the pigeons in September when he made the statement that Britain had the 'moral responsibility' to open her doors, if necessary, to 3.3 million

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

Chinese citizens of the colony when it is taken over by Red China in 1997. This was too much for many even in his own party, who, no doubt with an eye on the next general election, could see such a commitment as a big vote-loser. They thereupon hastened to distance themselves from Mr. Patten's remarks.

Though the Government most certainly cannot be trusted on this issue, it is probable that the total of Hong Kong Chinese coming to Britain will be a good deal short of the full 3.3 million figure — if only because many of them are likely to settle in the U.S.A, Canada and Australia, all of which countries have very 'liberal' immigration policies and where the opportunity of the Hong Kongers to make money (their chief purpose in life) may well be greater than it is here.

Nevertheless, it is right that someone should knock firmly on the head the 'moral obligation' theory on which Mr. Patten is relying to justify his proposal — a theory that has been taken up by a number of writers and correspondents in the newspapers read by Islington people. The theory rests on the services that the Hong Kong Chinese have allegedly performed for the British Empire and Commonwealth during the history of their membership and the residue of responsibility for their fate that is supposed still to lie in Britain's hands as a result of their having been, for so long, her subjects.

But the theory, like others concerned with the populations of former colonies, is fatally flawed. Membership of the Empire and Commonwealth bestowed on the vast majority of non-white people who were part of it many more advantages and blessings than it ever demanded from them in duties or sacrifices. It enabled them to enjoy living standards and order far greater than they would have obtained under other flags, while they were never obliged by any kind of conscription to serve in the Empire's armed forces in war — those who did so chose that course by their own free will and in almost all cases because it offered them adventure, security and relatively good pay. If there is any balance of moral debt owing in the case of our former colonial subjects, the debt is on their part towards us, not the other way round.

These facts aside, even if the reverse could be proved, that would not mean that Britain had any 'moral obligation' to find space for millions of Chinese in this country.

A nation's first moral obligation is to itself, to its own people. And the first moral obligation of a nation's government is to make whatever decisions are required for that nation's own welfare, interests and survival. If the taking into a country, especially an already overcrowded one, of

large numbers of new people belonging to a wholly different race and culture constitutes a threat to the indigenous people of that country and their culture and way of life — as it undoubtedly does — it is the duty of government to defend the country against that threat, and this means sounding a loud message of "No entry!" to the would-be intruders. Here is where Britain's moral obligation lies, so let us hear no more about 'moral obligations' to the Hong Kong Chinese or anyone else who does not belong in Britain. As for Mr. Patten, it is rather a pity that when the time comes for him to take his leave of Hong Kong and return home we have a moral obligation to let him in!

Teaching us our own tongue!

Most Britons know that the standard of English, both in its written and spoken form, has long been on the decline in this country. The Government, very belatedly



McDONALD
His appointment an insult

waking up to this fact, last month gave Education Secretary Gillian Shephard the assignment of taking steps to provide a remedy to the problem. Mrs. Shephard promptly announced that, for the first time, a grade for spoken English would be recorded on all GCSE certificates and that videos would be produced to help teachers in schools educate pupils in better pronunciation and choice of words. To assist this project, she has formed a steering group of communications experts whose task it will be to help swing the mass media, business and sport behind the campaign.

So far so good.

But who is to be the person to head this steering group? Well, actually it is to be ITN newscaster Trevor McDonald, who, as most people know, is black.

Those who have listened to Mr. McDonald broadcasting will not deny that the quality of his English is quite good — whatever they may think of the idea that a coloured West Indian should be reading Britain's news. However, there must be many other British-born white broadcasters and other communicators whose elocution-

ary credentials are at least equally good as, if not better than, Mr. McDonald's. Why has one of them not been chosen to head this steering group?

The answer seems to be that Mrs. Shephard feels inclined to use this opportunity to inflict upon the British public a bit of political correctness straight out of the handbook of one of the country's loony-left borough councils.

It probably will not occur to the Education Secretary that this appointment is an insult to the nation which gave English to the world.

Labour bids to rewrite history of WW1

Everyone knows about the present Tory Government's War Crimes Bill, under which many millions of pounds of public money is being spent on investigating and putting on trial old men living in Britain who are alleged to have committed atrocities in the Second World War, with the evidence to be heard more than 50 years after the event.

Well, Labour is planning to go one better. A bill is now being prepared by the MP for Thurrock, Mr. Andrew Mackinley, to reopen the cases of 307 British and Empire soldiers who were shot for cowardice, desertion and other grave disciplinary offences in World War I. The bill is said to have the sympathetic interest of party leader Tony Blair.

These cases, if re-examined, will be dealing with evidence around 80 years old, with nearly all witnesses long dead!

The argument behind the scheme seems to be that in some of the cases justice may not have been done to the accused in question, and that where this can be established the men's names should be cleared.

Of course it is possible that there were one or two miscarriages of justice involved in these executions. It is equally possible that there were other men, never court martialled and shot, who committed acts of cowardice at least equal to those for which these men paid the ultimate penalty.

But the idea that inquests carried out so long after the event can establish the true facts one way or the other is pure lunacy.

The truth is that this quest to reopen the cases of the men thus accused has very little to do with any anxiousness to see justice done but has everything to do with Labour Party's MPs' almost congenital distaste for all soldierly ethics and their dislike of the distinctions between heroes and cowards in wartime. War patriotism and military valour have no place in the left's catalogue of human virtues, and it therefore follows that cowardice and desertion in war have no place in the same people's catalogue of human crimes.

Worse still, in the thinking of the left, is the idea that it could ever be right to punish cowardice and desertion in wartime by putting the guilty parties in front of a firing

squad. Such practices cannot possibly have any place in the namby-pamby world inhabited by the politically correct, to whom any kind of draconian punishment is anathema. No doubt the currently fashionable practice of 'stress counselling' would be the prescription recommended by these people for those who choose to run when their comrades choose to stand and fight.

What is under fire here is the whole military tradition of Britain, which honours bravery, which punishes cowardice and which sets a premium on discipline under fire. It is the tradition of the 'Thin Red Line'. It is bound to be widely hated in the Labour Party. So it looks as if Labour intends to waste yet more millions of public money — money that should be spent on the war against real crime today — in an attempt to rewrite the records concerning a war of long, long ago.

Despite all the frantic new image-making, that party hasn't changed.

Double standard on war crimes

We touched upon war crimes at the start of the previous item and to war crimes, for just a moment, we will return. As has been mentioned, the present British Government's War Crimes Bill authorises the investigation of alleged atrocities committed by men fighting or working for the Germans in World War II, despite the fact that these events all occurred, if they ever occurred, more than half a century ago. It is known by most people at Westminster that the War Crimes Bill was introduced and passed as a result of intense pressure from the Jewish lobby in Britain. "Never forget and never forgive" is these people's motto.

But there are some other war crimes which could do with some investigating. Victor Ostrovsky, a former agent of Mossad (the Israeli secret service), has recently written a book* in which he has revealed details of some horrific massacres by Israeli troops of up to 1,000 Egyptian prisoners in the Sinai during the Arab-Israeli War in 1967. Evidence of these massacres was found when some grisly mass graves were located in the area quite recently. Ostrovsky said that even though the Israeli Government is aware of the murders and of the identity of those responsible it has refused to carry out an official enquiry into the deaths because the incidents occurred too long ago for prosecution today of the Israeli military officials involved (*our emphasis*).

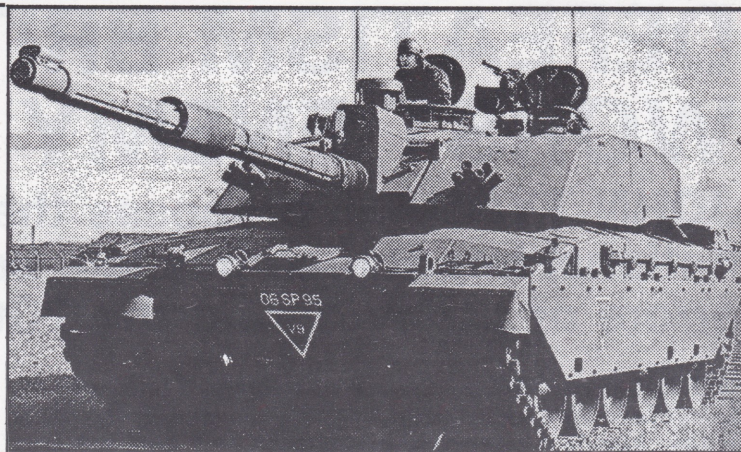
Comment in this case seems superfluous.

* *By Way of Deception*, hardback £15.00 including postage, available from BNP Book Service, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

Defence insanity

In its front-page headline on October 3rd the *Daily Mail* spoke of 'Army front line fears', and the accompanying report went on to sound alarms over the dangerous man-

A HUGE WASTE
Challenger tank of the type bound for Bosnia. And the Government is telling us it has to cut defence because of the cost!



power shortage. "Some front-line units," the report said, "are so far below strength that their officers fear they could not fight effectively in an emergency."

Then, only nine days afterwards in the very same paper, there was a report headed '15,000 British troops to keep peace in Bosnia'. The report went on to say that this peacekeeping force would be equipped with Challenger tanks, sent to the region for the first time "in order to boost firepower in what is seen as a difficult and potentially dangerous task." The present size of British forces in former Yugoslavia is a little over 7,000 but future plans will involve a minimum of 12,000. This, however, in the opinion of defence sources, is likely to rise to 15,000.

A state of total insanity must surely have gripped this nation when, on the one hand, we are facing the emergency of a dangerous run-down in army manpower while, on the other, we can spare 15,000 men plus tanks and other heavy weaponry, provided at considerable cost, to patrol a part of the world in which we have no business and in which not a single British interest is at stake!

Just who is responsible for Britain's defence policy? And what on earth are they playing at?

Race-mixing propaganda moves up several gears

No-one with eyes to see and a mind to think with can fail to be aware that the mass media are now engaged in an intensified campaign to popularise race-mixing in Britain. In the forefront of this campaign is television. Inter-racial sex and marriage are now being featured more and more in TV films, soaps and even commercial adverts in an effort to make them seem both natural and desirable — though in fact in British society so far the extent to which racial barriers are being crossed in these regards is much less than portrayed by media propaganda.

One of the latest efforts in the pipeline is a feature film planned for later this year called *The Affair*. This is about a black American GI stationed in East Anglia during World War II who has a love affair with a white British girl. When the girl's husband returns from the war he accuses the Black

of raping his wife. The allegation is investigated by both the police and the US military authorities. The latter, despite the lack of evidence of any such rape, are determined to stitch up the black soldier. The reason? You've guessed it — they're all a pack of 'racists'!

Needless to say, the black GI is eventually cleared of the charge and they all live happily ever after.

The Affair is just one small part of a massive and concentrated onslaught against white racial integrity and pride now being mounted by 'British' television, with the 'BBC, as ever, in the thick of the action. The onslaught is assisted by the endless flood of C3 films from Hollywood in which the same incitement to inter-racial sex is evident. Compared with all this, poison gas used in war is mild stuff!



BLATANT PROPAGANDA
This revolting scene is from the coming BBC film *The Affair*.

DEFEATISM BRITAIN'S WORST ENEMY

JOHN TYNDALL proposes that an unwarranted sense of national impotence has lain behind most of our gravest errors of policy during the 20th century

WHEN going on holiday this recent summer, I took with me John Charmley's latest book *Churchill's Grand Alliance*. What follows here is not a review of the book — I have not even finished it yet — but a sequence of thoughts prompted by its main theme: the price paid by Britain for World War II and the subservience to America resulting from it.

The book is in fact a kind of sequel to the same author's earlier work, *Churchill: the End of Glory*. The main thesis of the latter is that Britain could and should have come to an agreement with Germany after the fall of France in 1940, and that her failure to do so, which had a catastrophic effect on her future position as a world power, was mainly due to the single-minded personal ambition of her wartime Premier and his determination to destroy Hitler regardless of the cost. In *Churchill's Grand Alliance*, Charmley takes the subject further, analysing the effects of the Anglo-American 'special relationship' on British policy both during and after the war. It was of course not a 'special relationship' at all, least of all a partnership, for the position in which Britain had landed herself by the time of the US entry into the war made her little better than an American satellite — a status that President Roosevelt quite cynically exploited by making conditions to his weaker ally which left us bankrupt in 1945 and ready to jettison our Empire in favour of a *Pax Americana*, to which British political leaders ever since have paid an almost grovelling allegiance.

Both of these books in a way incorporate classic tragedy, for the man who is their principal subject undoubtedly loved his country and quite sincerely desired to serve its best interests. By most criteria Churchill was a British Nationalist. Yet he was to spend the final years of his political life as not only witness to, but a major participant in, events of disastrous consequence for the nation to which he was devoted — something of which he clearly had more than just an inkling, as many of Charmley's descriptions show. "Mr. President," he said to Roosevelt at the Atlantic Charter meeting in 1941, "I believe that you are trying to do away with the British Empire." Yet before very long Churchill had become totally imprisoned in the policy straightjacket Roosevelt had imposed upon him. The same fate was to befall his successors — or rather, perhaps, they willingly chose that fate because they had no conception of any alternative course.

RAPID DECLINE

Just how could it have come to pass that the nation which ended the First World War as the major contributor to victory, and with an intact empire which provided a position of immense world power, could come to this in a mere quarter of a century? Conspiracy theorists — of which I admit to being at least partially one — will say that everything is down to the deliberate subversion of the British body politic by alien forces, aided by finance and the media. This diagnosis should not be disregarded, and it certainly accounts for some of the most important developments making for our current plight — including, not least, the influences around Churchill which, in the opinion of David Irving in his *Churchill's War*, resulted in the latter being 'bought' by Zionist manipulators in consequence of their paying off debts resulting from his pre-war investment losses. Similar influences might be credited with the lucrative career which Churchill was later to carve out for himself as a best-selling writer, which likewise enabled him to pay for the upkeep of Chartwell and in other ways continue to live in the

manner to which he was accustomed.

But the conspiracy theory is insufficient on its own to explain the sum total of 20th century British disasters. At the very most, conspiracies can be effective by allying themselves with political tendencies that are already in being and would have a momentum without them. The lamentable policy misjudgements of the 20th century — misjudgements that would never have been made by a Chatham — have been the products of a particular way of looking at the world which first seized hold of the British political classes at some point probably between the end of the Franco-German War in 1871 and the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, but which began to take a really virulent form after the end of the latter conflict, when so much national vigour had been expended and the burden of greatness seemed, for many, to be too much to bear.

VICTORIAN SUPER-CONFIDENCE

It was the fault of a large number of Victorians that they came to see Britain's world supremacy as such an unchallengeable and permanent reality that no possible threat to it was conceivable and

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OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE EARTH

The upper picture shows Auckland, New Zealand, in 1853; the lower is of Ottawa, Canada, in 1868. These locations illustrate the vast extent of the British Empire. With the Empire, and perhaps one of the causes of its achievement, went a boundless national self-confidence that was typical of the British in Victorian times. This self-confidence, if occasionally carried to excess, was infinitely preferable to the defeatism and mood of impotence that pervades Britain today.



therefore no state of national readiness for future power conflicts necessary. This mentality received a rude awakening in the South African War of 1899-1902, when a tiny army mostly comprised of farmers exposed our military inefficiency by requiring half a million troops to put down.

Nevertheless, there was some virtue in this almost boundless confidence in British power, for it made possible the assumption of tasks which made the 19th century a time of almost unbroken success for this country in a vast range of endeavours, which invited the awe of other nations and most decidedly discouraged them in the idea that they could 'mess with us'. This in turn permitted many victories of diplomacy that might have been much more dearly acquired had we had to pay for them in blood.

An overestimate of national capability can indeed be dangerous; but so, equally, can be an underestimate of it. A nation gripped by a fever of falsely imagined weakness can be led into attitudes of panic, leading in turn to actions prompted by hysteria rather than cool reasoning. Always there is the need for balance, and in due course balance in Britain's case, from being weighted too much in the direction of complacency, came to be tilted excessively in the opposite direction. What prompted this more than anything else was Germany's unification, ceremoniously consecrated in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles, and her subsequent emergence as the undoubted leading power on mainland Europe.

The rise of the Second German Reich brought out of mothballs a British policy that had lain there since the defeat of Napoleon; this was the 'balance-of-power' policy, whereby Britain (and England before that) made it a rule always to side with the second strongest continental power against the strongest. There were sound reasons for this strategy in centuries when our country was greatly inferior in population and resources to France, and even to Spain, and was only at the earliest dawn of her expansion into worldwide empire. By supporting, and sometimes joining, coalitions against France in Europe we tied her forces down there while we took the lion's share of overseas colonies. Wolfe's victory at Quebec in 1759, which established British supremacy in Canada, was in no small part won on the battlefield of Minden, where the French armies were defeated by Frederick the Great of Prussia.

But by the final quarter of the 19th century the balance-of-power policy had become obsolete, and for two reasons: the claims of Europeans to the habitable continents of the New World (principally North America and Australasia) had been settled in favour of Anglo-Saxons beyond any really effective disputation; and by this time Britain, with the economic and manpower resources of her Empire taken into account, was at least potentially the equal of any power in Europe — even including the new Germany. It is apposite to say 'potentially' because such equality supposed the proper mobilisation of these imperial resources in an effective political and economic union, an undertaking that Britain had so far abysmally shirked.

ROOTS OF FIRST WORLD WAR

World War I came upon us, first and foremost, because the British governing classes had largely lost the confidence born of Empire and the will to make that Empire work. They, now including a young recruit by the name of Winston Churchill, were strong on imperial rhetoric from party political platforms but weak on an imperial policy that would have consolidated the immense spaces, populations and resources now under the British Crown into a properly organised power-bloc. Precisely because behind the rhetoric there was weakness — and most importantly the self-perception of weakness — Germany was feared, and that fear, "emasculating and paralysing" as the historian Peter Peel called it (see *British Public Opinion and the Wars of German Unification, 1864-71*), was the midwife of a hatred and destructiveness that bred in this country a foreign policy of negativism — sure in what it was against but only vague as to what it was for — which characterised all major decision and action in the present century.

For Britain entered World War I, not for the piously sounding purpose of defending the freedom of Belgium, but because our governing classes had decided that Germany was becoming danger-

ously powerful and had to be pulled down. A quarter of a century later, in exactly the same scenario, the same decision was made — this time under the pretext of a guarantee of the territorial integrity of Poland which any glance at a map will reveal as strategic nonsense. In *Churchill's Grand Alliance*, the author dwells at length on Winston's dilemma in 1944, when it was clear that Stalin intended to do what he liked with that country and thus render the whole *casus belli* of five years earlier just so much hot air. Of course, Poland had little to do with Britain's real war aim, which again was to bring down a Germany that was "getting too strong" (actually Churchill's own words in an unguarded comment to a colleague).

Should Britain have done a deal with Hitler in 1940 when it was quite clear that she could not possibly win the war without an alliance with America in which she would play an abjectly subordinate role and probably be forced to shape her post-war policies in accordance with American demands? This was the topic of a TV discussion programme some months ago in which Charmley himself took part along with fellow historian Allan Clark. To a question by one of the opposing team as to whether we could have 'trusted' Hitler, Clark made the entirely appropriate reply that in the real world decisions of foreign policy never are, and never can be, based on 'trust'; on the contrary, he said, they have to be made according to a rational calculation of interests. It was not a question of 'trusting' Hitler but only of determining whether his perception of Germany's interest would make it likely that, having conquered Soviet Russia, he would turn round and attack the United Kingdom. This question resolved itself by way of the knee-jerk obsession of the British establishment with an outdated balance-of-power principle and a quite contemptible certainty as to Britain's weakness.

Had Hitler succeeded in conquering Russia, for at least one or two generations to follow he and his successors would have had their work cut out settling, organising and developing the *lebensraum* that would have come into Germany's possession. It would have been an act of pure insanity to divert resources from that gigantic endeavour to an invasion of Britain which would have yielded to the Germans none of the rewards they were bent on acquiring, and this insanity would have been compounded had Britain, in the meantime, occupied herself with building up the unity and military power of her own Empire so as to render such an invasion all the more dangerous to anyone who might attempt it.

But this was not considered an option by the British political mind as it had evolved by that period of history. The Greater German Reich had to be destroyed regardless of anything else. And why? Because deep in the recesses of this mind was the conviction that we could not possibly compete with a strong Germany. It was the pitiful voice of impotence that cried out for a policy of war and destructiveness when what was called for was a manly determination to protect Britain's world position by virtue of her own achievement and her own strength.

ATTITUDE OF IMPOTENCE TOWARDS AMERICA

The same mentality governed, from the very beginning, Britain's attitude towards her relations with the only ally who could now pull her chestnuts out of the fire. Charmley in his book delivers a regular commentary on the frustration and chagrin gripping members of Churchill's cabinet as they found the Americans calling the tune at every stage of war operations and as they began to perceive the price that would be paid for this lop-sided relationship. Contrary to the view of some of our more doctrinaire conspiracy theorists, these men — Eden, Halifax, Amery, *et al* — were in their own blinkered way patriots who quite sincerely sought the best for their country. But after every letting off of steam at the way things were going there was a final capitulation to the wishes of the Roosevelt Government, conditioned by a feeling that Britain was just too weak to resist. The reality was very different. While it cannot be pretended that in weight of resources, particularly economic ones, the British war effort was equal to that of the United States, the contribution to the struggle of the combined

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DEFEATISM BRITAIN'S WORST ENEMY

(Contd. from prev. page)

forces of the British Empire and Commonwealth was nowhere near so far inferior to that of the Americans as to justify this cringing subservience.

Just how far the rot had gone in British governing circles was shown by the received wisdom of that time, highlighted by Charmley, which said that Britain's future was to play the role of Greece to America's Rome. In this metaphor could be seen the pathetic illusion that diplomacy and experience of statesmanship were a substitute for power. British leaders conceded that the United States commanded the big battalions but, in their own patronising way, whispered to each other that such was American political naivety and immaturity that the more astute Brits could see to it that those battalions were used to protect British interests. While there was much truth in the first part of this assumption, the second was pure wishful thinking; everything that happened in the post-war world proved to be a contradiction of it.

THE 'COLD WAR' AND THE E.E.C.

With the 'German threat' out of the way after 1945, British foreign policy thinking became obsessed with the 'Russian threat'. Again, the sense of national impotence took over and dominated all horizons. The unquestioned dogma of the times, and for many decades after, was that a westward thrust by the Red Army and those of its satellites could only be prevented by a continuation of the western part of the wartime alliance, with America dominant and with her forces remaining in Europe in what became in reality, if not in name, an occupation. Never for one moment did there seem to be a clear-headed stocktaking of the resources of the Western European nations by comparison with those of their supposed adversaries behind the Iron Curtain. Such a stocktaking would have revealed an approximate equality in manpower and an overwhelming Western European superiority in industrial and technological capability. Yet British Tory wisdom — never challenged from the Labour side — had it that Western Europe stood no chance against a Soviet attack unless the good old United States was there to hold our hands, supply us with much of the ammunition and take command of our armies, navies and air forces. Here Britain's own inferiority complex became projected upon Western Europe as a whole. Britain (with its Commonwealth), France and two-thirds of Germany, to say nothing of the other Western European nations, unable to stand up to Russia and a collection of minor buffer states of doubtful willingness to fight for her? The thought would have seemed comical to the veterans of 1914-18 and even of 1939-45, in which conflict Germany alone nearly beat the Soviets — with the western powers against her rather than with her. Just what geniuses of strategy thought up this theory?

The same complex of inferiority and impotence told Britain's leaders, and persuaded — let us admit it — a large part of her people, that this British Nation that had weathered the storms of more than a thousand years of history was incapable of forging any



Symptom of defeatism: Britain joins Europe, 1973

future for herself in the post-war world except as part of a united Europe. Here, imprinted on this writer's mind more than thirty years on from the time, are memories of ceaseless arguments with 'Euro' advocates of all political colours in which the latter, while in few cases admitting to any great enthusiasm for British integration into a continental system, would always protest: "What else can we do? We're too weak to go it on our own!"

EUROPHILES VERSUS ATLANTICISTS: THE PATHOLOGY OF DEFEATISM

During this past half-century of British self-contempt, conventional opinion has been divided between those who believe in a Continental European destiny for this country and those who favour instead closer ties with the United States which would leave us with little national freedom of our own beyond the purely nominal: a status of 'Greeks' who might, if we used our tongues persuasively, induce our 'Roman' masters on occasion to see things our way and throw us a kindly crumb from Caesar's table.

Utterly absent from any of this thinking is the belief that Britain might, by a reassessment and then a determined mobilisation of her own resources, carve out a destiny of her own in which she does not have to rely on incorporation into any foreign bloc but is mistress of her own fate. And why is such a belief absent? Because the dominating mentality in all British political thought (at least in the mainstream) since 1945, and indeed long before that, has been **defeatism** — plain, simple lack of belief in ourselves, in what we possess and what we can do. It is this defeatism which, beginning its gestation in the late Victorian era, has grown today to such virulent proportions that it paralyses all visions of a British future shaped by British strength and British self-reliance. Of course, the defeatism propagates its cause under all sorts of seductive and persuasive banners: 'interdependence'; 'globalisation'; 'the world growing smaller'; 'moving with the times' and similar such buzzwords which call for little thought but win nods of approval among those who like to think themselves 'in fashion'. But when real self-analysis occurs in an honest spirit, and everything is stripped of trendy verbal decor, defeatism is what remains and what our current attitude to ourselves amounts to.

Today, national defeatism has been developed into a highly articulated philosophy — a political creed all of its own which cuts right across the more formal party boundaries and infects the entire orthodox spectrum. Its ruling principle is that even those goals which it might be desirable for Britain to pursue she should not bother to pursue because they are beyond her reach. Its intellectual parameters are confined within the framework of a pitifully shrunken national capability. The word 'impossible' has become its governing slogan.

It has been my experience that so widely pervasive has this defeatist mentality become that it has even captured the minds of many people in our own camp, whose sentiments are genuinely nationalist but who have succumbed to the propaganda of the defeatist lobby.

Of course, there will be those who will attribute this defeatist tendency to the workings of the architects of 'conspiracy' and who will claim that defeatist talk is all part of the process of psychological warfare that the conspirators are carrying out in order to conquer us.

I would not dispute that analysis. Of course, all skilled practitioners of warfare, military and political, know that part of their job is to demoralise their enemy and destroy his will to resist.

But let us be in no doubt about this: defeatism has today become sufficiently deeply ingrained among the British people, even including many of the more patriotic of them, for there to be little need for their enemies to make any great effort to spread it.

One of the major tasks of our movement in the years ahead is going to be that of countering this defeatist mentality and mood. If we are to do this effectively, the first requirement is that we purge all such tendencies utterly from our own ranks.

This means developing a boundless faith in the future possibilities for our nation — once it learns that this future lies entirely in its own hands.

ROUGH JUSTICE

A new look at Lynching

This review is reproduced from American Renaissance, obtainable from PO Box 1674, Louisville, Kentucky 40201, USA.

LYNCHING is generally thought to be one of the most shameful practices in all of American history, second only to slavery. It is now widely believed to have been an expression of white hatred for blacks that could be visited upon virtually any black for any reason. In this monograph, Professor Dwight Murphey of Wichita State University shows that this was by no means the case. He has set out to investigate the subject without, as he puts it, 'animus against mainstream American society,' but the result is a portrayal of a system of justice that was not, in all respects, inferior to the one we have today.

There is uncertainty about the origin of the term 'to lynch,' but Prof. Murphey suspects that it comes from a certain Col. Charles Lynch of Bedford County, Virginia, who administered local justice during the American Revolution. There were many British loyalists in the area who stole horses for the redcoats. The nearest court was 200 miles away in Williamsburg, so Col. Lynch undertook to try and execute offenders. After the Revolution, his actions were legalized by the state legislature, and his name became associated with ad hoc execution.

In recent decades, lynching has become such a powerful symbol of white racism, that it has been largely forgotten that whites were lynched too. Statistics are not easy to gather, but Prof. Murphey offers a total figure of 3,337 lynchings during the twenty-year heyday of the practice, from 1882 to 1903. Of this number 1,169 were white, 108 were 'other,' and 2,060 were black. Sixty-three women were lynched during this period: 40 blacks and 23 whites.

A different authority, who examines the period from 1882 up through 1968, proposes a figure of 4,742 lynchings, of which 1,297 victims were white and 3,445 were black. If anything, the figure for whites is likely to be an undercount, since most unreported lynchings were common in the West, where most victims were white.

It is easy to lose sight of another important aspect of lynching — that it was by no means random killing but punishment for specific crimes. Many participants knew the accused and could determine his guilt. Even opponents of lynching rarely argued that the victims were innocent; only that courts rather than mobs should enforce the law and that lynch mobs could commit unspeakable cruelties.

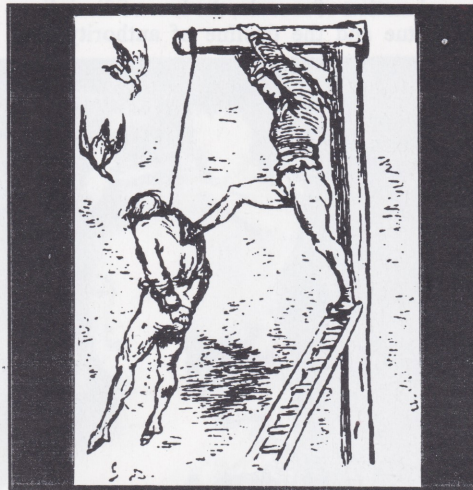
Lynching also reflected the will of the community. Prof. Murphey writes of lynchings that were advertised in advance in the newspapers, that attracted thousands of people, and that were participated in by leading citizens. For example, in 1891 in Wyoming, Dr. John E. Osborne — a future governor of the state — helped lynch a notorious (white) bandit. Dr. Osborne himself skinned the corpse; the hide was tanned and

made into a medical instrument bag, razor strops, a pair of lady's shoes and a tobacco pouch. For many years the lady's shoes were displayed at the Rawlins National Bank — so far was summary justice from being thought a disgrace.

In the mid-19th century, a mayor of Los Angeles was so eager to join the action that he resigned his office — which he thought incompatible with lynching — in order to take part. He then helped spring a man from gaol and hang him.

People often resorted to lynching because the competent authorities were a long ride away and justice would brook no delay. Prof. Murphey reminds us that President Andrew Jackson himself sanctioned the practice when he recommended to Iowa settlers that they lynch murderers. Likewise in Kansas, a *New York Tribune* correspondent reported in 1858 that "there is a very general disposition to pass over the hopelessly useless forms of Territorial law and corrupt Federal courts, and try these parties (i.e. horse-thieves) by Lynch law."

Prof. Murphey notes that contrary to current assumptions, blacks also formed lynch gangs, mostly to lynch blacks, but sometimes to lynch whites. In Clarksdale, Tennessee, blacks lynched a white in 1914 for raping a



Rough Justice Western style

black woman. The authorities later ruled that this was justifiable homicide. In 1872 in Chicot County, Arkansas, armed blacks broke three whites out of jail and shot them to death.

Nor was lynching by any means a sport in which any black was fair game. In Tennessee in 1911, four white men hanged a black man and his two daughters but for no-good reason. This outrage roused the ire of the community; the whites were tried and two were hanged.

It is true that blacks were lynched more often than whites, and undoubtedly some blacks were executed for crimes that might have earned a white a whipping. Moreover, blacks were more likely to be horribly tortured, burned, or mutilated. Nevertheless, as is the case today, blacks were also more likely to

BOOK REVIEW

Thomas Jackson reviews
Professor Dwight Murphey's
book, *Lynching — History and
Analysis*, Council for Social
and Economic Studies, 1995,
74pp., \$10.00 (soft back)

commit violent crimes, so even if lynching had been scrupulously race-blind, the number of executions would still have been racially unbalanced. W.E.B. DuBois himself wrote disparagingly of "a class of black criminals, loafers, and ne'er-do-wells who are a menace to their fellows, both black and white."

If race were the primary or even a significant factor in lynchings, we would expect blacks in the Old South to have been more likely to suffer from it than those who lived elsewhere. Prof. Murphey explains that on the contrary, during the 1890s blacks living in Mississippi were no more likely to be lynched than blacks living in Kansas.

Many people today believe that the civil rights movement finally stamped out lynching, but Prof. Murphey points out that it had virtually died out well before the Second World War. The liberal magazine, *New Republic*, used to publish an annual editorial detailing the year's lynchings, but ended that tradition in the mid-1930s because there was so little to write about. The NAACP got as much fundraising mileage as possible out of every isolated case of lynching, but the practice was essentially finished by the time blacks started organizing around it. Prof. Murphey argues that lynching died a natural death as the rule of law was extended into rural areas and people gained greater confidence in it.

THE NATURE OF JUSTICE

How did lynching compare to our current system of criminal justice? Obviously, the potential for sadism and error were grim and abiding defects. According to today's orthodoxy, it was pure barbarism, if only because its sole purpose was punishment — and, to some degree, deterrence by example. It did not pretend to be rehabilitation, whereas today we are supposed to seek regeneration rather than retribution.

In fact, as Prof. Murphey points out something is lost — perhaps necessarily so — in any system in which government, rather than the immediate community, punishes criminals. In lynching there was immediacy, finality, and in many cases direct participation. The victim or his bereaved could take personal vengeance. Primitive as this was, and subject to whim and cruelty, it answered a deeply-felt human need.

Prof. Murphey clearly prefers a system of due process over vigilantism. Nevertheless, the law must reflect the community's sense of justice, and in this respect our current system often fails. Known criminals are released on technicalities. Executions are carried out so long after the crime that they often seem unrelated to it.

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ON FEMININE INFLUENCE IN POLITICS

From an essay by Anthony Ludovici (Abridged by John Graham)

THERE are two factors which probably, ever since the dawn of human society, have operated to keep the sexes separate and distinct. The first is the difference of function wherein the male, freed from the direct reproductive process (of child-bearing and weaning), has always enjoyed advantages in the field of achievement. At whatever point we choose to arrest our glance in the history of the human race, we find man the leader, the organiser, the expert, the sage, the innovator and the ultimate pioneer in discovery, invention and government.

The question is: in what circumstances does the difference in function fail to distinguish sharply between the respective spheres of the sexes? It can only fail through two causes. The first cause is the degeneration of the male, which may end in his losing his original advantages over the female and in making him appear her equal or even her inferior in achievement. This process is happening in modern Europe and America today. Equality between the sexes thus signifies the retrogression of the male and the apparent advance of the female.

The failure to distinguish sharply between the respective spheres of the sexes has another possible cause. It may be due to the fact that the female ceases to function as a female. In this case, by escaping many of the consequences of the difference in function, the female rids herself of the greater part of her handicap, and begins to enjoy many advantages of the male.

MASCULINE DREAD OF WEAKNESS

Now turning to the second factor which operates in keeping the spheres of the sexes separate and distinct; it is the masculine dread of weakness.

The antagonism between man's instinct to love woman and his instinct to be of use to society and himself seems to be one of the first scientific facts that is recognised by primitive communities. The fact that a passionate association with woman exposes a man to weakness, at least of a temporary kind, seems undoubtedly to have been recognised very early in the history of our own Caucasian race. The societies organised by savage man rely upon what seem to be natural laws — the functional difference of the sexes and the relative weakness which supervenes if men, before or during any specially great effort, do not temporarily forgo all association with women.

The vestiges of the repeated temporary separations of the sexes have come down to us in various forms; but there can be no doubt that in regard to this factor, civilization and corruption have impaired our primitive wisdom. The last European vestige of this primitive wisdom has survived in England, where the custom of separating the women from the men at the end of a meal still prevails. The fact that as a rule, no use is made of this separation, and that the conversation instead of becoming less frivolous and superficial after the women have gone, very often becomes more frivolous and may touch upon the obscene, is but proof of how a useful ceremony may degenerate into an empty form when it has ceased to be understood

or appreciated.

The question is, are we to regard these laws as permanent, applying to us for all time, or are we to suppose that any development of human society renders them inoperative?

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF GREECE AND ROME

Those who would maintain that these laws only operate among savages, and that developing societies may ignore them, must face the following difficulties: the weakness and failure of such men as Alcibiades, Verres, Mark Antony and the whole of that body of men in Greece and Rome who were led by women and never separated from them even when engaged on the most vital social duties; the curious coincidence of social decline with the increasing ascendancy of women. All this in sharp contradistinction to the strict laws defining the respective spheres of the sexes, which appear always to have prevailed during the constructive period of these ancient states, when the foundations of their greatness was laid.

In accounting for the common concurrence of social decline with feminine influence and freedom however, nothing is explained by inveighing against the lewdness, capriciousness, irresponsibility and anarchy of woman's nature. A closer examination of history points rather to a different explanation, and this, which is more profound, would be somewhat on these lines. The relaxation of morals, the loss of discipline and virtue and the decline of authority and

order, in any state, must always precede feminine emancipation, because the latter is always a consequence or accompanying symptom of the former. If therefore, we are to trace the relaxation of morals, the loss of discipline and virtue and the decline of authority and order in the states of antiquity to any human agency, we must trace them to men themselves, and conclude that in man's gradual loss of character and stamina the cause of these changes is to be found.

Scientists, historians and others have adduced a mass of facts to prove that long before anarchy, feminism and decline became apparent in the states of antiquity, the character and stamina of men had been undergoing disquieting changes.

CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

There is a great and authoritative body of opinion in favour of the view that in the European states of the Middle Ages, conditions existed which could easily have led to a woman's movement in the modern sense, if there had not been strong counter-influences at work. There can be no doubt, for instance, that the modern rivalry between the sexes for elbow room in the industries, professions and trades were just as acute then, in proportion to the population, as it is now; there were a greater number of women than of men in the population and consequently there were homes for indigent spinsters. But at the same time there were rules of the various merchant and craft guilds which

almost invariably contained strict clauses excluding women from employment in the workshops or shops of the members of the guilds.

These rules obviously met a need, and, to judge from the rigour of their enforcement, a pressing need. Unmarried women were trying to secure economic independence everywhere, and it was necessary to protect male workers. If the large population of unattached females did not in the Middle Ages produce a women's movement on morbid modern lines, that is on the lines which characterized the feminism of the 17th century and later, with its hostility to the male, to marriage and to the feminine function, it was owing to the fact that the Middle Ages were essentially a period of authority and order. The vast hierarchy of the church imparted its spirit to the whole age over which it presided. In this



Marie Antoinette. Her influence at the French court helped to create conditions which led to the Revolution

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complex structure, woman in every sphere had her allotted position just as man had. And any attempt at breaking bounds, more particularly in the morbid direction of sex warfare or denial of normal function, was consequently unknown.

THE ADVENT OF LIBERALISM

It was with the Reformation that changes took place. It was a subversive phenomenon involving the overthrow of authority, first in ecclesiastical and ultimately in more general matters. Its influence was felt in a general decay of authority, and especially of that social order which had characterised the Middle Ages. From that moment everything was possible. A general reshuffle of values and customs was hastily undertaken. Liberalism began to permeate every phase of life. Authority having been overthrown in the highest things, it is not surprising that it departed also from the more lowly concerns of everyday life. Openings were thus provided for 1,000 hidden tendencies. And amongst the latter was to be found the rankling animosity of the great mass of unmarried or discontented married women who wished to strike a path to greater feminine influence and freedom.

The movement of feminine emancipation began in France quite early in the 17th century; while the 18th century was merely a bad reflection of the 17th. Political power fell into the hands of one woman after another. First it was the Marquise du Pin, then it was Madame de Vintemille, followed by the Duchesse de Chateauroux, Madame de Pompadour,

Madame du Barry and finally Marie-Antoinette. Then nemesis came — with the French revolution — and when the turmoil was at its height it was again the emancipated woman who did most to accentuate its horrors.

England presented a similar picture in the 17th century under the reign of Charles II. For a multitude of reasons: partly the collapse of real authority discussed earlier, partly the influence of the French Royal Court discussed above and partly the character of Charles II himself. The Court of Charles II became dominated by women. Most perniciously in the case of his mistress Louise de Querouaille, spy of Louis XIV. She was in every sense the evil genius of the restoration. Charles's weakness in the hands of women was never turned to more disastrous account than it was by Louise de Querouaille, and his relationship to her alone supplies a sufficiently convincing and awful example of the danger that may threaten a nation when its leading men are feeble and dissolute enough to fall under feminine dominance.

FEMALE DOMINANCE — A SYMPTOM

In considering this consequence of masculine degeneracy, however, we should be careful not to conclude too hastily that there must, therefore, be something essentially evil in women's power as such. All that our thesis entitles us to argue is that at the healthiest periods in the history of all peoples the male

population appears to distinguish sharply between its public functions and duties and its relationship to women, that no such phenomenon as direct or indirect feminine influence in politics is possible; and that therefore when feminine influence begins to emerge, we should ascribe the evils to which it leads much more to the corruption and ill health of the society in which it occurs, and to the inferiority of its menfolk than to the fact of feminine domination which is, as a rule, only an accompanying symptom of the general decline.

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OBITUARIES

Joe Iozzia

We were very saddened to hear recently of the death of former BNP activist Joe (Giuseppe) Iozzia. Joe was an Italian, born in Sicily, who came to Britain to work. A strong nationalist in the land of his birth, he was a supporter of the Italian Social Movement (MSI). In the early years of the British National Party in the early 1980s Joe helped the BNP in Manchester, where he had settled. He had to keep a fairly low profile as his citizen status was such that he could have been deported back to Italy had his political affiliations become known to the authorities. Nevertheless, his practical support was always much appreciated.

Joe Iozzia was for some time a miner, and one of this editor's most treasured possessions was a miniature miner's lamp presented to him as a memento by this long-standing supporter. Joe, a strong and forthright personality, will be greatly missed by all of his friends. Our condolences go out to his family in their loss.

R.I.P.

Joe and Phil

Philip Stone

Phil Stone, former stalwart Leeds nationalist and loyal British National Party supporter, died aged 81 at Bradford Royal Infirmary in July this year, having been taken there from his retirement home in Tenerife. We would have published Phil's obituary sooner but took a little time to obtain his full details.

Phil Stone fought in the Second World War in the Tank Regiment. He was taken POW by the Germans in North Africa and held at a prison camp in Poland. On his own evidence, he was treated well until the camp

was overrun by the Russians, after which time he and his fellow inmates were almost starved, only surviving through the generosity of local Poles. This experience had a strong influence on Phil's later political outlook.

Phil joined the original British National Party in the 1960s and, along with his family, he was very active in his home town of Leeds. He later became one of the founder members of the National Front and stood as NF candidate in local government elections.

When the present BNP was formed in the 1980s Phil, though now a veteran, became active again. He was always very prominent on Remembrance Day ceremonies. During the same years he received some press coverage when he organised collections of food to help the Poles at the time of the emergence of the Solidarity movement. This was because he never forgot the debt he owed to the people of that nation for the kindness they showed him in the war.

A keen amateur boxer in his younger days, Phil was always a model of fitness, even at an advanced age. His infectious spirit and lively sense of humour made him popular wherever he went. He will be sadly missed.

We offer our deepest sympathies to Phil's wife Shirley and all his family.

PHIL STONE

Seen here holding a wreath at a BNP Remembrance Day ceremony in York, he was a war veteran, having been captured by the Germans in North Africa.



IS OUR WEATHER BEING MANIPULATED?

RICHARD PORTER offers an alternative explanation for recent climatic changes

SOMETHING is happening to the world's weather. Here in Britain one weather record after another is being broken. The London Met Office described last February as "the wettest, warmest and sunniest February ever." Round the world the picture is similar. Only this week (mid-March 1995) they have had torrential rain right across California, causing massive floods — the worst in living memory. During recent years, headlines in the American press like "Killer weather — the worst ever on record — has wreaked death and destruction across the US. Thousands have died." And: "Catastrophes hitting all 50 states in the USA."

Massive droughts and famines, like those recently seen in Ethiopia and the Sudan, have taken thousands of lives. The Ethiopian drought and famine received huge media coverage but major droughts have hit many other countries besides such as Zimbabwe, South Africa and large areas of the USA and Australia.

It is a simple fact that the unprecedented weather conditions, including tornados (destructive whirlwinds accompanied by funnel-shaped clouds) and hurricanes (tropical cyclones with wind speeds greater than 73 mph) have been occurring more regularly and over wider areas than ever before since records were first kept.

PREDICTIONS OF THE 'EXPERTS'

Just a few years ago (prior to the British droughts of 1975 and 1976), the weight of scientific opinion was telling us that we were going to enter a "new Arctic winter," a grand freeze-up in fact. Now, the same scientific fraternity has done an incredible 180° turn and is telling us the exact opposite, namely that we are in for 'global warming'. The ozone layer, they say, is being destroyed; the CO₂ (carbon dioxide) level in the atmosphere is increasing, producing a 'greenhouse effect', resulting in milder and warmer weather. Indeed, some 'authorities' are now claiming that the polar caps are slowly melting, the ocean level is rising and low-lying parts of Britain, particularly in East Anglia, will very likely be submerged in a few years.

Some government environmental policy, and even recent legislation, are based firmly on the notion that CO₂ emissions (from car exhausts, domestic fuel and industry, etc.) are adding to the CO₂ content of the air, producing a warming effect on the climate. Or perhaps this is just a convenient excuse for putting VAT on fuel and more tax on petrol? The British are being fleeced by taxation under any old excuse!

One of the very first things I learned when taking up the study of biology many years ago was that the CO₂ in the atmosphere remains remarkably constant at from 0.03 per cent to 0.04 per cent. If there is a sudden increase, say from a volcanic eruption, a large quantity of CO₂ is mixed with the atmosphere. However, it makes no difference to the careful balance because the sea dissolves the excess, where it is converted into bicarbonates. If the level falls, CO₂ gas is liberated from the ocean to the air and some of the bicarbonates are decomposed to restore the balance. Thus the sea (which has a limitless capacity) maintains the balance (Reference Biology, Graham & Marples, last published 1955). Perhaps more recent books have been adapted to suit official policy!

WEATHER MANIPULATION

There is every reason to believe that the real cause of recent weather upheaval is very different to what we have all been told. Shortly after the turn of the century, the great scientist Nikola Tesla showed that it was possible to have electrical weather control. He demonstrated that this could be achieved by creating gigantic electromagnetic waves which could modify weather patterns.

There is much evidence that Russia has been following up the work of Tesla and, with US technology and assistance, has already developed, and has been using, weather modification weapons. Since the mid-seventies, by means of massive electromagnetic impulses, the Soviets and their successors have been experimenting on manipulating the giant wind patterns, like the jet stream, in the high atmosphere which

controls the weather conditions at the surface of the earth. Some attribute the extraordinary weather we have been having in recent years, including the 1976 British drought, to this cause.

For, according to the United States Defence Agency, Canadian scientists have revealed that the ferociously bad weather on the North American continent and the British 1976 drought were artificially contrived through Russian electromagnetic transmissions.

In November 1978, a giant C5 US transport landed at Sheremetyevo airport near Moscow to deliver to the Russians the world's largest magnet, made in the United States. This magnet is capable of generating a magnetic field 250,000 times greater than the earth itself, and was needed to explore the possibilities of weather modification.

"SECRET WARFARE"

Now in case the reader should think this too fanciful and far-fetched, note carefully the admission of Professor MacDonald, who served as scientific adviser to President Lyndon Johnson:-

"Technology will make available to the leaders of the major nations a variety of techniques for conducting secret warfare ... techniques of weather modification could be employed to produce prolonged periods of drought or storm, thereby weakening a nation's capacity and forcing it to accept the demands of the competitor." (writer's emphasis).

For several years now, the Russians have been operating huge electromagnetic wave
Contd. on next page



Floods in Essex. One 'global warming' theory is that large parts of the flatter areas of Eastern Britain will eventually be permanently under water!

generators and magnifying transmitters based on the work of Tesla, and these have now reached a high degree of sophistication.

These electromagnetic transmitters are capable of creating "a giant standing wave weather-blocking mechanism" extending right up into the jetstream. Writing in 1983, James Wagner, a meteorologist, stated that the source of the abnormal weather then affecting America was "thousands of feet up and hundreds of miles to the north." The jetstream had taken a more northerly route than usual. The result has been to tap a mass of dense heated air over the mid-continent area. The effect of all this was "the hottest August on record — worse than the dustbowl years."

HIDING THE TRUTH

It should be obvious to every person still capable of independent thought that our Government and its agencies cannot be trusted to tell people the truth. A recent example of this has been the government-sponsored multi-million pound campaign promoting the use of contraceptive sheafs as a protection against

AIDS. The real truth is that the AIDS virus is so minute that it can pass right through the molecular holes in the rubber, so that the latter gives no protection against the virus whatsoever.

The CO₂ 'greenhouse effect' and 'ozone depletion' may well be ploys to hide the real truth. Russia and the US, and possibly Britain, are currently trying to play God by experimenting in weather control and modification. This has resulted in some of the most extreme and calamitous weather since records began, weather which has already cost millions of lives.

It is well known that Russia is anxious to extend the growing season for its crops and the time allowed for the mining of certain minerals. In this connection it is interesting to note that on August 21st, 1983 the Minneapolis Tribune published a map showing worldwide weather damage for 1982-83. According to this map, Russia was one of the only areas in the entire world not to experience any weather damage.

Also, in recent years, many migratory birds which appear to find their way by

following the earth's magnetic lines of force, have got hopelessly lost and have come down miles from their normal destinations.

It is known that the human brain operates by minute electrical impulses. The natural electrical rhythm of most brains is around 10 cycles (Hertz) per second. It is a possibility that the huge electromagnetic fields now being regularly generated could produce changes in human behaviour. Powerful force fields have the potential to modify such behaviour.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, top adviser and right-hand man to President Jimmy Carter, stated:-

"Not only have new weapons been developed... Space and weather control have replaced Suez or Gibraltar as key elements of strategy." (writer's emphasis).

Most of the material in this article has been taken from my privately printed book Roots of Evil. Never have so many been taken in by so few. This book deals with a wide range of subjects and exposes many hoaxes. It is available from: R. Porter, Box 88, Stowmarket, Suffolk IP14 1EE. Price £2.60 including postage. R.P.

Manual for fighting subversion

White Lies. Available at £3.50 (inc. post) from Leeds BNP, PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds. LS13

THIS is about a booklet produced on the initiative of one of the British National Party's main branches. It chronicles the progress of an infiltrator and agent provocateur in the branch and his eventual exposure and downfall. The man in question was Tony White. White himself certainly is of no personal significance, and doubtless he will quickly fade into obscurity. The one thing justifying the writing of a book about him is the kind of operation in which he was engaged and the probability that other branches of the BNP will encounter similar operations in the future.

The booklet begins with a brief picture of something the majority of the public do not see, and very few understand: the 'ongoing war', as it describes it, that is being fought on the streets of Britain between nationalists and groups of the extreme left, such as the 'Socialist Workers' Party', 'Class War' and 'Anti-Fascist Action'. The aim of these leftist groups, as the booklet makes clear, is to use violence and intimidation to deny nationalists a hearing — and this function takes complete precedence over the leftists' promotion of their own sparsely supported and discredited ideologies.

What all but a tiny minority among the members of the left-wing groups fail to perceive is that these groups, far from being 'anti-establishment' — as they like people to believe, in fact function in close collusion with important and powerful establishment institutions, in particular the news media and the police. *White Lies* has produced well researched evidence to show that on occasions the activists of militant left-wing groups have worked with the backing of journalists and even on occasions with plain-clothes police officers, one instance of the latter being when two such officers took part in an SWP paper sale in Leeds city centre with a view to carrying out surveillance on nationalists expected to be in the near vicinity and arresting them in the event of a fracas with the SWP.

The booklet also highlights the failure of the police to take action against left-wing activists

clearly breaking the law while taking pains to harass nationalists carrying out perfectly legal activities.

Leeds is just one of the many cities in Britain where this scenario is being enacted. The events detailed in *White Lies* could occur, and are occurring, in many places elsewhere.

BOGUS 'RECRUIT'

"In early 1983," the booklet outlines, "a young man approached the regular Saturday drinking scene of Leeds nationalists, indicating his interest in their political beliefs. This young man was Anthony James White." From the beginning, White induced a wariness among those with whom he was purporting to sympathise. He was constantly striking 'macho' poses, advocating violent action against those to whom the BNP was opposed and boasting of his own preparedness to engage in just such action. A suspicion arose quite early on that White's mission might be to goad Leeds BNP activists into deeds which could bring them into conflict with the law and justify draconian police action against the party, while at the same time to build a dossier of his own on nationalists in the area which could subsequently find its way into the hands of the party's enemies. For the moment, however, it was decided that no action would be taken to face the newcomer down over these matters but only to keep a careful watch on him. This task was assigned to the BNP's local 'Security Unit', a formation that clearly has done valuable work and might serve as a model for adoption by BNP branches in other parts of the country. Part of the surveillance operation against White consisted of obtaining, on a regular basis, the contents of his rubbish bin, which revealed much as to the nature of his contacts. This operation played a major part in his eventual exposure.

PORN PEDDLER

One of the interesting facts about White is that it was found that besides his political activities he

was also involved in the peddling of child porn. This leads to the question of whether the police, knowing this, had a hold on him by way of the threat to send him down for a long stretch unless he helped them in their campaign against the BNP. The same question may be asked of others who have engaged in actions detrimental to the BNP in other areas. Everywhere there exists this kind of low life ready to be used in the service of evil designs in politics.

The revelations in *White Lies* concerning the police may come as a shock to ordinary members of the British public, who have an idealised picture of the 'guardians of the law' standing on the side of 'justice' and 'decency' and protecting the rights that are supposed to exist in a democracy. This picture is in fact a true and accurate one in the case of the vast majority of ordinary officers. What is not generally known is that there exists a particular part of the police apparatus in Britain that in recent years has become highly politicised and which is being used by the state to carry out sabotage operations against patriotic political groups perceived to be a potential threat to the *status quo*. Leeds BNP's booklet puts the spotlight on some of these operations, and in doing so shows that these particular types of 'policemen' will not hesitate to co-operate with, and grant unofficial immunity to, violently oriented left-wing activists whenever it suits their purpose.

Leeds BNP has done the nationalist cause a real service in producing *White Lies*. If there is a criticism of the booklet it is that it gives the appearance of being written and typeset in a great hurry, with far from adequate attention being given to proof-reading for spelling and grammar etc. These shortcomings are a pity because the substance of the booklet's message justifies a higher standard of production. Nevertheless, despite this weakness, *White Lies* is to be thoroughly recommended. The work is an excellent manual for those in BNP branches engaged in fighting 'the enemy within', of whose presence in practically every locality we can be virtually certain.

ROUGH JUSTICE

(Contd. from page 9)

Brutes receive absurdly short sentences. Prof. Murphey explains that by turning 'justice' over to a professional class, we have increasingly made it subject to different kinds of abuses:

"[T]here are the vagaries of court house politics, of ego, of ideology and the part-truths of anyone's conventional wisdom, of fads and fashions, of biases, of prejudices, often of corruption and venality, of personality..., of budget constraints with their impact on staffing and plea bargaining and sentencing, etc. etc. These factors introduce... a cancer into the American legal system..."

Our due process system once administered what was seen to be justice but is now hamstrung with regulations and technicalities that sometimes make it impossible to punish malefactors in ways that satisfy society. It is all very well piously to claim that it is better to let 99 guilty men go free than to punish a single innocent, but such a system leaves 99 criminals unpunished and 99 victims unrequited. The trial of O.J. Simpson suggests, as Prof. Murphey puts it, that "popular justice must indeed be horrible to be worse."

Innocent men have been lynched and this is a tragedy. However, are these deaths so much more tragic than today's routine killings in a society that has probably been made more violent by an increasingly impotent legal system? It may not be such an awful thing for

men — black or white — to know that if they commit an outrage there is a good chance they will be dead within a few hours.

Due process always takes longer than a lynching, but, as Prof. Murphey writes, it must be "suffused with energy, with dispatch, with a full regard for the civilizational claims of the law-abiding citizen." Due process has been perverted by judges who are happy to flout the most ancient and essential notions of fairness. Vigilante justice was often barbaric, but our current system suffers from an elaborate decadence that sometimes makes it difficult to condemn the simpler practices of the past.

Lynching — History and Analysis is available from the Council for Social and Economic Studies, 1133 13th St., N.W., Suite C-2, Washington, DC 20005.

Have you joined the Welling Club?

The Welling Club is a special group that has been formed for the purpose of raising money for the British National Party. Membership is open to all persons, whether or not BNP members, willing to contribute £20 each month to the party's funds.

Welling Club members will be sent regular bulletins informing them of progress in achieving various BNP projects for which their donations are required. They will also be entitled to attend, free of charge, an annual club dinner addressed by the BNP Chairman.

Those wishing to join the Welling Club should apply, sending their initial £20 contribution (made out to the British National Party), to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

National Vanguard No 115, Sept-Oct 95, £1.55p, Cheques/POs only: LIFE RENE BOOKS, BCM BOX 6089, LONDON, WC1N 3XX. 2 x 25p stamps or IRCs for catalogue. (Web site <http://www.natvan.com>.)

FREEDOM VIDEOS

For your copy of our latest catalogue of nationalist, revisionist and music videos (VHS) send two first-class stamps to :- **Freedom Videos, Box 1, Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.**

We like to get articles but... A plea from the Editor

IN THE BOX on page 2 of every issue of *Spearhead* it is stated that "The Editor is pleased to receive from readers manuscripts for articles for possible publication..." This remains true, but there are some articles which we are more pleased to receive than others. It occurred to me recently that there would be no harm in giving a few up-to-date guidelines to those thinking of sending items in. If these guidelines are followed, the writer of an article will stand a better chance of getting it published; also, we on the editorial and production staff will be spared nuisance and extra work.

The guidelines are as follows:-

(1) We most welcome those articles that are written in the best English. Only last month I had to edit an article which was quite reasonable with regard to its content. The trouble was that it contained some error requiring correction on almost every line. Doing the correcting was a thorough chore which I could have done without. There were one or two spelling mistakes but the worst transgressions were in punctuation and grammar. Try and remember a few of these basic rules: (a) You do not begin a new sentence after a comma but only after a full-stop, and when you do begin one the first letter

should be in capitals; (b) You should not split infinitives, e.g. instead of writing "to slowly drive" you should write "to drive slowly"; (c) Be careful where you put commas — some of our contributors spray commas around like confetti, without any apparent regard to where they should go.

One useful way of improving your capability in writing English is to observe carefully the punctuation and grammar contained in books or articles by reputable writers and published before 1960, when our language started to be subjected to systematic murder.

Editing articles written in bad English is a slow business, and if two articles of about equal merit in respect of content compete for a single space it will always be the one that needs the least correcting that will get chosen.

(2) If you have a wordprocessor and can record articles on disk, please do so and send them to us in this form as well as on paper. We are saved a great deal of trouble when we can get articles that require no typesetting. The size of disk required is 3½" (always state the format).

(3) If articles are not sent in on disk we can nevertheless spare ourselves the typesetting chore by having them 'scanned'. Our scanner takes a

photographic impression of each page and then exports that impression to the computer, where the page appears on the computer screen. We can then choose the type font and size in which we want it typeset. Modern technology makes all this very quick and easy.

There are, however, certain requirements that facilitate the scanning of an article: (a) The typewriter used should be of a decent quality with a good well-inked ribbon; (b) There should be ample space given in the left-hand margin (at least 1½") for corrections to be entered during editing; (c) Double-spacing should be used and spacing should always be even — that is to say, for instance, there should be no extra space between paragraphs.

(4) It is always helpful if every article sent in is accompanied by relevant illustration. We do not like to print articles without illustrations. When none are received we have to look for them, and this can take time. If you are accompanying the article with a press cutting which needs to be reproduced, please send a good one. The original is best of all (we will return it after use if this is requested), but if it is to be a photocopy please make the photocopy one of good quality, neither under- nor over-exposed. If your copy-shop operator doesn't produce a good copy first time, get another done until it is right.

Observance of these rules by our contributors will ease our workload a good deal. May I thank you in anticipation of your co-operation. JHT.

LAW AND ORDER: A NEW PENAL POLICY

some suggestions by CHARLES WILLIAMS

THE policy statement *A New Way Forward — the political objectives of the British National Party* includes the outline of the need for a new approach to Law and Order. This article seeks to develop that new approach in both social and economic terms and suggests the economic spin-off that could arise from such a new policy.

Currently we are told that Home Office figures suggest that the current incarceration charge for a prisoner is about £2,000 per month. Now one might think that were this sum to be expended for say a typical three to six months sentence and the prisoner were to exit from the penal system a wholly reformed character then the money might, I repeat might, have been well spent. But this is manifestly not the general case. Recidivism is well over 70 per cent so we ought to look at, and accept, the fact that the expenditure of large sums of public money is not securing worthwhile results.

Now a typical attitude amongst Britons is that everyone ought to be given one chance when something moderately bad has been done. This policy permeates the public services, where at least one verbal warning is given to an employee, followed by a written warning to mend one's ways. It would seem appropriate therefore to retain this British tradition with criminal malefactors and continue the practice of one police warning. Then retain the policies of the magistracy and Crown Courts in being able to give a binding over order and/or probation sentence, that is non-custodial.

These perhaps being of no avail, as is today frequently the case, we then incarcerate the prisoner in an existing penal establishment, and this policy is suggested as being retained. At this stage we should stop to consider the point implied in the *New Way Forward* paragraph which is that social conditions in a BNP government milieu should by all accounts give rise to a lowering general crime, having regard to repatriation of certain immigrants, and employment policies designed to occupy profitably the time of those previously occupying themselves with criminal pursuits on a full or part-time basis.

Let us accept the hypothesis that with reduced crime there will be less pressure on penal spaces and thus scope for giving sentences realistically reflecting the gravity of the crime committed. It is currently a moot point as to whether magistrates and judges are 'leant on' to keep sentencing periods down to lowish levels, firstly so as not to over-occupy gaols and secondly so as to keep containment costs down. So the

first result of BNP policy would afford more realistic and thus lengthy sentences for first-time inmates, accepting the points raised above, that several non-custodial chances will already have been given them.

We now come to the question of recidivists. These will be persons who have not benefited from their first-time prison sentence. Persons who choose not to take up work opportunities that a BNP government will afford them and who thus constitute a true 'criminal class' — further, a criminal class to whom society cannot realistically afford to give any further chances.

A brand new penal society now awaits these recidivists: not either an inhumane or brutal one but rather a penal society or colony which will accomplish two political objectives. The first would be that the recidivists be afforded minimum sentences of five years with positively no remission of any kind whatever. The second would be that the cost of incarceration would be

recidivists... constitute a true 'criminal class' — further, a criminal class to whom society cannot... give any further chances

brought down from the current £2,000 per month to a figure calculated to be about one third that, that is about £700 per month. How would this be achieved?

The new recidivist penal colonies would be established in very isolated locations on the British mainland and on scantily populated offshore islands. Ex-servicemen will know the old Nissen huts, which countless hundreds of thousands of Britons (including the present writer) occupied whilst on military service in the Second World War. The new prison complexes would comprise laagers of, say, 10 to 20 of these prefabricated huts, fireproof in all essential particulars, each accommodating about 40 occupants. Thus a prison laager would comprise about 400 to 800 recidivists. Laager areas would be surrounded by double or perhaps triple unscaleable fences, and there would be but one point of access into or out of each laager for the distribution of prisoners' food, water, medical supplies and limited social necessities.

This is to say that each self-contained laager would not be internally patrolled or administered by prison service warders. Day-to-day attention to the necessities of life would be left to prisoners themselves. Full training on what would be

expected from these self-administering prisoners would have been given at the period of their first-time normal penal incarceration. So all future recidivists would know well in advance the regime that would confront them in the future were they to further transgress the expected norms in society. We could see violent prisoners (GBH and ABH) being allocated to one laager type, sexual offenders to another, City of London and other swindlers to another and so on. Thus if someone fancies themselves as being a 'hard man' it would behove him to consider whether he would be 'hard' enough to co-exist with the other hard men he could reasonably be expected to find amongst his fellow recidivists.

Mention has already been made of humanity. Where would that come in? Recidivists would be given the opportunity to grow their own tobacco and even make a limited amount of beer and fruit wines. Nationalist novels and other nationalist-type literature would be available. Once a month, instead of the usual type of prison visiting (very expensive in both social and prison administration terms), family or other access would be allowed via long distance tele-link in the administration block outside the laager. Sports equipment would be available as well as limited TV facilities. Laager inmates would know well in advance that rioting would not be met by cushy transference to alternative facilities. Rather would rioting be met by heavy military style containment procedures followed by a radical reduction in usual rations and the social perks mentioned above. A daily parade would be held and body-counts made with withdrawal from the laager of ill or injured prisoners. Were such illnesses or injuries to stem from the hands of other prisoners then the whole of the laager would be punished by a similar cutback in rations and facilities.

Who would build these new laager camps? Probably those sentenced for first time penal incarceration. Construction of Nissen-type structures and strong fencing is hardly a highly skilled job and it would be good for the soul (so to speak) for those first time inmates to see the sort of locations where they might well end up for a minimum of five years should they progress further down the anti-social road for a second time.

These are bare outlines. The concept is one of fair but humane containment of the unrepenting criminal recidivist (and I do stress recidivist) who prefers crime to the work that a Nationalist government could and would supply him with.

RED FACES AT THE YARD!

SPEARHEAD, as its readers will know, is generally supportive of Britain's police. However, there is a minority among the nation's law-enforcement agencies which we will always uncompromisingly attack. This minority is to be found in the very highest echelons of our police forces, which in recent times have become highly politicised, with appointments to senior positions determined according to 'political correctness' rather than merit. Typical of this species is present Met Police Commissioner Paul Condon.

Recently some people got together and decided that the politicisation of Britain's police had to be opposed. They founded a non-party group called 'Inner Circle Researchers' and published a small broadsheet called *Tomorrow's Job*, which is described as "a review of policy trends within the police service."

Tomorrow's Job is a very well-written exposure of the 'politically correct' tendencies in the police, especially in the field of 'race relations'. It is directed at the majority of Britain's police officers who so far have been uncontaminated by these political influences and just want to do their jobs impartially. *TJ* particularly attacks policing policy in the

London area under the Condon régime.

Several thousands of the first issue of *Tomorrow's Job* were printed in January this year and circulated by post to selected police officers all over England and Wales (a mail-out to police in Scotland and Northern Ireland is now planned). The reaction of the top police establishment was instant and almost hysterical. Early morning raids were immediately carried out on the homes of leading personnel in the ICR and copies were carried away. Later, however, lawyers advised the police that *TJ* was perfectly legal and prosecutions against the publishers would not succeed.

Did *Tomorrow's Job* have any influence on the officers to whom it was sent? Well, a little later this year Commissioner Condon made his famous admission that the majority of muggers in London were young Blacks. Commenting on this, *Spearhead* opined that there must have been great pressure on Condon from his fellow officers to do this. It just might be that some of them had read *Tomorrow's Job*!

We thoroughly recommend *Tomorrow's Job* to our readers. Get some copies to hand out to your local police. Write for information to BM Box ICR, London WC1N 3XX.

TOMORROW'S JOB

A review of policy trends within the police service

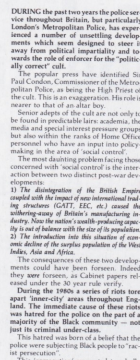
No. 1 FREE TO POLICE OFFICERS JANUARY 1995

A NEW VOICE FOR POLICE OFFICERS

TOMORROW'S JOB has been produced to provide police officers with an alternative source of information and opinion about police trends within the service. We believe an alternative is necessary because during the past few years there has been a systematic campaign to marginalise and silence the views of the self-styled 'Politically Correct' PC people, who adhere to other values. It is a collection of contradictory opinions and are increasingly imposing an intellectual monopoly on the service. We do not have the funds to send every police officer a copy of *TJ*, but we are sending you two extra copies in the hope you will pass them on to your colleagues. Your comments will be appreciated and taken into account. Please send your comments to: BM Box ICR, London WC1N 3XX. We will not be held responsible for any damage to the contents of No. 2, so much the better!

Condon's Cultural Revolution

By The Back Hall Inspector



During the past two years the police service throughout Britain, but particularly London's Metropolitan Police, has experienced a number of unsettling developments which seem designed to steer it away from political impartiality and towards the role of enforcer for the 'politically correct' elite.

The popular press have identified Sir Paul Condon, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, as being the High Priest of the cult. This is an exaggeration. He is no more than a tool of an elite.

Senior stages of the cult are not only to be found in predictable areas: the media and special interest pressure groups but also within the ranks of Home Office personnel who have an input into policy-making in the area of 'social control'.

The most disturbing problem facing those concerned with 'social control' is the interaction between two distinct post-war developments:

- 1) The disappearance of the British Empire and the consequent loss of the 'imperial' duty. Now the nation's 'imperial' duty is to enforce the will of the 'imperial' elite.
- 2) The introduction into this situation of a new 'imperial' duty: the duty to enforce the will of the 'imperial' elite.

The consequences of these two developments could have been foreseen. Indeed they were foreseen, as Cabinet papers released under the 30 year rule verify.

During the 1960s a series of elite 'race' riots were staged in the inner-city areas throughout England. The immediate cause of these riots was hatred for the police on the part of a minority of the Black community - not just the criminal under-class.

This hatred was based on a belief that the police were abusing Black people to 'race' persecution.

This 'persecution' amounted to robbery, police officers to suppress drug dealing, mugging, handling stolen goods, and other violent street crimes led a type virtually unknown in pre-war Britain in which the perpetrators were mostly Black and their victims mostly White.

The riots culminated in the October 1961 Broadwater Farm riot in Tottenham, north London, in which Police Constable

Keith Blakelock was backed to death. These disturbances caused great anxiety to police officers who had to quell them - but they utterly terrified the nation's political and financial 'Establishment'.

In the years before we began to experience the public order problems characteristic of multi-cultural societies the world over, the 'Establishment' promulgated the notion that people of West Indian or African ancestry born and brought up in this country would, thereby, be British in outlook and conduct and would, as a result, achieve 'integration'.

But the inner-city riots of the 1960s destroyed this theory. The rioters were born and educated in Britain. They yelled abuse in authentic Scouse, Brummie and Cockney accents.

'Establishment' theorists now hold that 'integration' is an impossible and undesirable objective. With much use of buzzwords like 'plurality' and 'multi-cultural' they are crying in the ethnic 'Balkanisation' of British society.

These thinkers are terrified of the consequences should further 'race' riots erupt. In their worst-case scenario a spiral of public order catastrophes is envisaged which would require the Army to be deployed in support of the civil power.

Such a circumstance could plunge Britain into military, economic and administrative chaos. The 'Establishment' would be provoked, perhaps fatally, to demand that their best case scenario, economic damage would be done to the 'rich' property, business confidence, etc.

So at the behest of the Home Office the police service now has as its top priority the doing of the rioting from doing whatever is necessary to prevent any further Black uprisings.

Since this policy was created to achieve a political rather than a policing objective, it necessitates a change of values within the police service. This process, in turn, requires an extensive change of personnel, beginning at the top.

Thus we arrive at the true reason why Paul Condon was appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and why Condon's Chief are on the promotion track in every constabulary throughout the land.

PAUL CONDON AT PRAYER
'LORD, Grant us skill in granting intelligence, blind-eye hearing, anti-Othello syndrome, police discrimination, double-blind, PC-proof and all other community relations techniques so that minority ethnic groups will live as well as refrain from rioting. AMEN'

The first issue of *Tomorrow's Job*. It clearly caused a tremendous stir in police circles.

THE POLICE OF THE FUTURE?



Sussex Police recently placed a series of advertisements with local newspapers and radio programmes saying that they were seeking applications from 'gay' men and lesbians. It was later reported that more than 2,000 such applications had been received.

How about advertising in *Spearhead*?

Those who may be interested in advertising in *Spearhead* should be made aware of our rates, which are:-

Classified: 15p per word; box: £5 per column-inch; £50 per half-page; £90 per page.

The editor reserves the right to refuse any advertisements without giving explanations. The appearance of an advertisement in *Spearhead* does not necessarily indicate support by the advertiser of our magazine or support or knowledge on our part of the product being advertised.

Remember the BNP in your will!

We wish all our readers a long life, but none of us can stay on this earth for ever. Have you ever thought about how you can help the cause when you are gone?

The British National Party has benefitted immensely from a few of its supporters remembering the party in their wills. In most cases the money has been invested so as to guarantee the party a regular income, rather than being spent in one go.

Why not become one of these benefactors yourself? Whatever you do, make sure you do not die intestate and let your estate go to prop up the political system!

It is natural that if you have a family you should wish to provide for it in the event of your death, but nevertheless you may well like to set aside something for the good cause as well. On the other hand, if you have no next of kin there is all the more reason for ensuring that the cause gets something before you go.

If you want advice on this matter, please ring or write in and let us know.

EMERGENCY APPEAL: TARGET NOW £4,637.00

Last month, contributions to the special emergency appeal launched in April by the British National Party came to £5,226.00. This leaves £4,637.00 still to be raised (we made an error in calculations last month, which we have now corrected).

Two very large donations have made up the main portion of the money raised, and we take this opportunity to thank the two supporters in question for their generosity. Together their donations have enabled us to go a long way towards our target.

The party would also like to thank all those others who have sent in contributions to the appeal. Now there is not so far to go. For the future, all those sending in money should address it to: BNP General Fund, and post it to: c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. We draw everyone's attention to the rule that receipts are sent only for donations of £10 or over unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

NOT FINISHED YET

Subsequent to the report by Tom North in our August issue headed 'Farewell to the Front' and the article by John Tyndall in the September issue headed 'Doing the Enemy's Work', the following letter has been received by our editor:-

Dear Mr Tyndall,

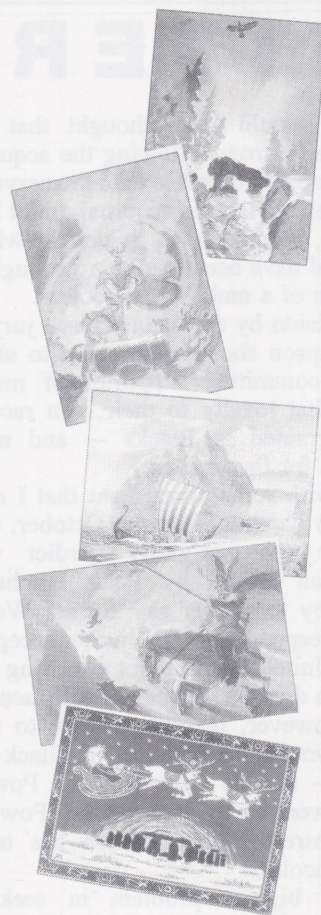
It has come to our attention that in issue No 319 of *Spearhead*, you have stated that the National Front is finished. I would like to correct you and say the National Front is very much alive, and has a completely new set up which is greatly improved in our opinion than that of the last directorate and leadership. I totally agree with you on your comment, "it was never the name National Front that let the party down but it's leadership". There is a freshness in the NF now that we can consecrate on building the NF with positive-Nationalist policy's and issues. The steering committee of the NF wish it to be known, we have no attention of getting involved in discrediting any other Nationalist party's or groups who are true to their cause. We did and still totally disagree with the comments of certain individuals that was made, over the last few years. We will be standing a sufficient number of NF candidates in various elections including the next general election. If you feel it is necessary to contact us regarding election seats, so as not to clash and split the vote, please do so, perhaps we can have some corporation in the future? You will not get it from Anderson and his NDP.

To the Future
Yours Sincerely
J. McAULAY

Chairman NF Steering Committee

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RACE
AND
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The Editor
'Spearhead'
c/o PO Box 117
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Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: One would have thought that the disbelief and furore following the acquittal of O.J. Simpson, together with the nervousness beforehand lest his acquittal might lead to riots all over America (if not elsewhere too), would have been testimony enough to the dangers of a multi-racial society.

The decision by the mainly black jury to acquit Simpson should also serve to show the most committed supporter of multi-racialism that loyalty to their own race is deeply ingrained in Blacks — and most other races for that matter.

It was with some amazement that I read in the *Daily Express* of the 5th October, two days after the not-guilty verdict was returned, an article by Peter Hitchens, described by the paper as "former Washington correspondent." The writer accepted that "the United States is not a melting pot but a nation divided between hostile races." He felt, however, that the answer to this problem would be to elect a Black as president — namely General Colin Powell — and he went on to state that he (Powell) is "the nearest thing America has to a modern Lincoln."

Powell's biggest problem in seeking election, according to the writer, could be 'racism'. But here's the sting in the tail: Hitchens was referring to black racism. As the article continued: "Powell, the son of Jamaican immigrants, is not really a proper 'brother'. Unlike the southern Blacks, the Powells are volunteer Americans and therefore suspect."

It is often said that the happenings in America are mirrored in Britain some years later; so how long will it be before we are electing a black prime minister in the cause of 'racial harmony'?

D. SUMMERS
Salford, Lancs.

SIR: The French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé recently blamed the 'Gnomes of London' for sending the French Franc plummeting. According to a report in *The Times* on Tuesday, the 10th October: "In 1965, George Brown christened the bankers threatening the Pound Sterling as 'the Gnomes of Zurich'."

In his publication *The Dance of the Gnomes*, the Late A.K. Chesterton referred to the cowardice and careerism of the 'Gnomes of Westminster' and the intellectual imbecilities of the 'Gnomes of Bloomsbury'. He continued: "The Gnomes, far from guarding the treasures of the British heritage, are preoccupied in the guarding of the accumulated garbage dump of all the stupidities of the last hundred years — a garbage dump to which Marxists and members of the Manchester school have contributed in equal measure."

That was in 1966. It would appear that little has changed.

JOHN PEACOCK
Leicester

SIR: *The Times* informs us that the British Army will purchase artillery shells from Israel — despite the threat to jobs in our own armaments industry.

Who is behind this loony decision? Could it be due to Zionist influence in the Ministry of Defence?

In my view this order for shells from Israel should be cancelled. The armed forces of Britain should only use weaponry produced in our own factories.

I also believe that an investigation should be carried out to find who actually placed the order with Israel and for what motives. If it turns out that the person responsible is a Zionist and sought to serve Israel rather than this country he should be sacked — and furthermore encouraged to go and settle in the land to which, apparently, he owes first loyalty.

HARRY MULLIN
Glasgow

SIR: Concerning your editorial in October regarding the matter of white and negro sprinters, I think you were rather denigrating of the former.

For example, the current world record-holder in the men's 200 metres is the Italian Pietro Mennea. He set the record in September 1979 in a time of 19.72 seconds. Not even the putatively unbeatable Carl Lewis has managed to break Mennea's record.

Another example: The dual Olympic champion over the 100 and 200 metres at Munich in 1972 was the Ukrainian Valery Borzov. Borzov was famous for beating every negro American sprinter he ever raced against — even in America.

Thus your assertion that no white man (excepting Alan Wells) has won an Olympic sprint title for "many decades" is incorrect. Incidentally, at the Rome Olympics in 1960 all three medallists in the 100 metres final were white men. The winner was the then world record-holder Armin Hary of West Germany. Britain's Peter Radford won the bronze. An Italian, Livio Berutti, won the 200 metres title.

When Alan Wells won the 100 metres title in the Moscow Olympics in 1980 he beat one of the favourites, Sylvio Leonard of Cuba, who was black and the joint world record-holder. Also, in that year only one

American negro ran the 100 metres in a faster time than Wells. But this was accomplished in the United States. American negroes never perform quite so well in Europe as in the Americas. Consequently, even if the American boycott of the Moscow Olympics had not occurred, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Alan Wells could still have won the 100 metres title.

JOHN GRAHAM
Corfe Mullen, Dorset

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the writing of the original article neither Borzov or Hary were forgotten. However, the term "many decades" should perhaps better not have been used. "A good long time" might have been preferable.

SIR: I was delighted to learn that the BNP is to fight 50 seats in the next general election, which would qualify the party for five minutes each of radio and TV time.

A party political broadcast on TV by John Tyndall on behalf of the National Front, of which he was then leader, in the 1970s, was largely instrumental in bringing me into that party, and later into the BNP.

B. COUPE
Bradford, Yorks.

SIR: Great swaythes of British history and tradition are going out of the window with the abolition of imperial measures. the bushel, a measure of both volume and weight; the length of a furlong (furlong) and all its extensions up to an acre; the width of an oxen plowing team (rod, pole, perch and 22 yards. The origin of liquid measures I don't know but I am sure that Peter Hayden (author of *The English Pub*, Robert Hale 1994) could provide the info. The expression "take someone down a peg" refers to King Edgar the Peaceable, 975 AD, and the pegs he had fitted inside quart tankards to mark off the half-pints, etc., etc.

But the whole lot is surpassed by the introduction of a Black into the Household Cavalry — an insult to our honour, traditions and patriotism without precedent. Was the Queen asked? Were the Household Cavalry themselves asked?

M.F. INGRAMS
Orpington, Kent

SIR: Recently I was watching BBC1's *Question Time* and was finding it difficult to stifle a yawn as I listened to the familiar Tory/Lib/Lab arguments that get aired every week on this programme.

It then occurred to me that as long as 45 years ago as a teenager I used to walk down the road to my aunt's (where, unlike in our home at the time, there was a TV set) just to watch a similar discussion programme.

The screen was much smaller in those days and the pictures were in black and white. But the issues discussed and the arguments voiced were almost exactly the same. The representatives of the old parties continue their sterile debate, while the nation continues to go to the dogs!

JAMES THURGOOD
London S.W.1

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footsteps of David Irving in his *Churchill's War* in its demolition of the myth of Churchill as a great national leader. The author is in fact less personally scathing in his treatment of his subject than is Irving, even stating that Churchill was a 'great man'. Nevertheless, the book highlights our war Premier's overweening personal ambition and is particularly critical of his failure to come to an agreement with Hitler after British forces had been defeated in Europe in 1940. A valuable new contribution to revisionist history. 1993, 742pp.

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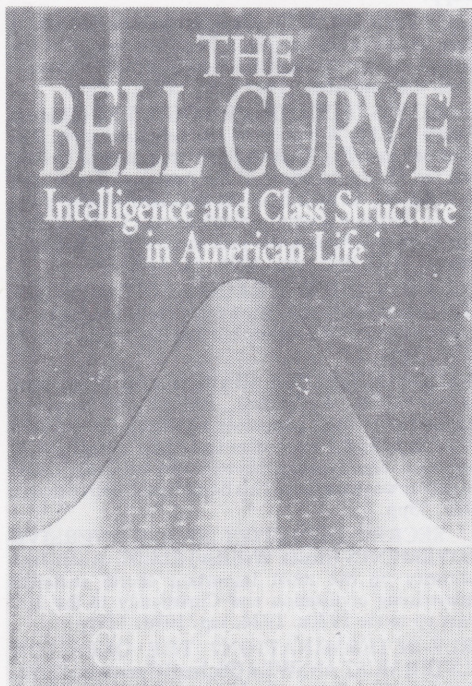
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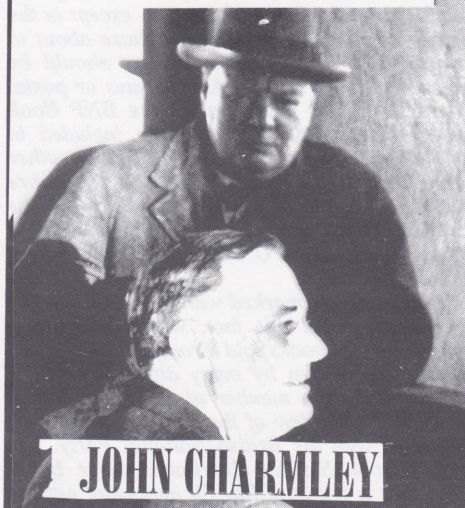
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SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. Shortly after this exposure of Gable's lies, the author was assaulted at his home by a group of thugs. 1993, 53pp.

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TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. xii, 14pp.

★ TRAP, THE (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. A well-known businessman defends the concept of the nation state and points out the perils of free trade. 1994, 216pp.

★ TREASON AT MAASTRICHT (Rodney Atkinson & Norris McWhirter) £3.50. A complete and detailed exposure of the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Government in signing the Treaty of Maastricht. 1994 123pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926 (Rep. 1983), 320pp.

★ YESTERDAY & TOMORROW £4.50. A collection of articles on 'The Tradition of National Revolution.' Featured authors include Belloc, Chesterton, Fr. Fahey and Corneliu Codreanu. 1994, 80pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lillenthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 79p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 79p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 29p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 59p post-free.

The Enemy Within

This, the latest BNP booklet, is about the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission following the odious *Public Eye* programme shown in January 1993. Although the complaint is about one specific TV programme, its general drift could be said to apply to a wide range of anti-nationalist propaganda on TV and radio. 44p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Propaganda handbook

Spreading the Word is a new handbook on propaganda that has just been produced by the British National Party to supplement its *Activists' Handbook*. Illustrated, *Spreading the Word* runs to 60 pages and contains five sections:- (1) General Principles of Propaganda; (2) Recruitment; (3) Canvassing for Elections; (4) Speaking to the Media; and (5) Speaking from the platform and presentation of Party meetings. Special attention is also given to dealing with enemy smears — valuable for this alone. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.50 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.50 each post-free. £1.30 each post-free for 10 or more.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue: £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Defend Rights for Whites! New leaflet rallying white people to defend their heritage and oppose multi-racialism. The leaflet looks at the effect of multi-racialism on Law and Order, Housing, Health Care, Employment, Education and Social Welfare. It also deals with the treasonable role of the mass media in promoting multi-racial Britain. This leaflet is larger than the standard BNP product. Text and illustrations cover two sides of an A4 format, which is to be folded into three panels each side. £10.00 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.25 per 1,000.

Race Attacks: the truth. This is a new leaflet focusing on the recent brutal murder by Asians of a young white boy, Richard Everitt, in North London. The leaflet shows how left-wing agitators and the media whip up hysteria when Blacks or Asians are the victims of killings but strangely mute when the murdered person is white.

Make Britain safe! This is the BNP's latest law-and-order leaflet. It focuses on a man in Liverpool savagely beaten up recently just for ticking off some youths who vandalised his car. The leaflet spells out the party's basic anti-crime policies, such as restoration of the death penalty and making prisons much tougher.

Vote British National Party. This leaflet focuses on the BNP election victory in Tower Hamlets in September 1993 and stresses how this has changed the entire face of British politics, saying that now the BNP has shown that it can win elections it has a new credibility and a vote for it undoubtedly counts. The leaflet also gives a brief synopsis of the main policies on which the party will be fighting forthcoming elections. This is recommended as an excellent election 'warm-up' leaflet. It should be used as a supplement to, not a substitute for, the standard personalised candidate's leaflet. The leaflet contains a photograph of BNP Councillor Derek Beackon at his moment of victory.

Join the British National Party. This leaflet is on a similar theme to the above-mentioned 'Vote...' leaflet, dealing likewise with the Tower Hamlets victory. However, it is designed primarily for recruitment purposes rather than for electioneering. It also contains the Derek Beackon victory photograph.

Rebuild Britain NOW! Fairly new leaflet. Deals mostly with measures needed to revive the British economy and restore full employment, but also mentions the effect on British jobs of the coloured invasion.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for BNP Autumn and Winter 1992 and Spring 1993 recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Stop unemployment... Ban imports! Up-to-date leaflet dealing with the effect on British jobs of unrestricted imports of goods that can and should be produced in Britain by British workers. Contains photo of pithead scene and is especially suitable for distribution to coal miners threatened with redundancy through planned pit closures.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

SPREADING THE WORD



British National Party Handbook on PROPAGANDA

NEW BNP PROPAGANDA HANDBOOK

The latest weapon in the BNP's armoury to win arguments, win converts, recruits and voter intent and persuade people that the BNP is a good party to support — crucial if the party is to progress (See this page).

Defend Britain's Fishermen! Attacks the betrayal of the fishing industry. Especially suitable for giving out in fishing areas.

Why Britain detests the Tories Aimed especially at disillusioned Tory voters, listing the failures of the Major government.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '94. Video-recording of the latest BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Rally '93. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged just outside London on November 6th 1993. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, David Bruce, Kirk Lyons, Claude Cornilleau and John Tyndall.

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

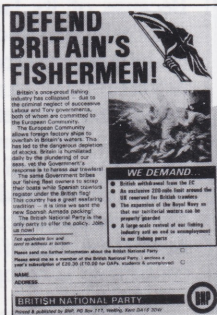
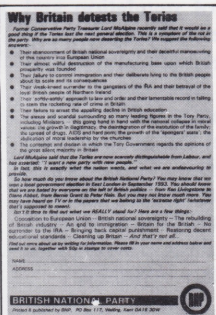
Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Lecomber, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £13.00 plus 98p p&p.



LATEST LEAFLETS

See this page

SPREADING THE MESSAGE

Some meetings of interest (and one non-meeting) in the last month

First, the meeting that wasn't: British National Party Press Officer Michael Newland was invited a few weeks ago to speak to the Debating Union at Southampton University. Later the invitation was withdrawn following threats of disorder by ethnic minority groups. Britain has now reached a stage when foreigners enjoying the hospitality of our universities can determine when Britons are allowed to speak at those universities and when not!

Michael Newland did, however, address a meeting on the London campus of the US Grinnell College in October, speaking to about 25 students taking a course in 'multi-racialism'. The invitation came from a black

academic, Dr. Kesho Scott, who should be complimented on his willingness to uphold freedom of speech.

BNP National Organiser Richard Edmonds addressed an excellent meeting in East London on October 18th. The meeting was held to launch the party's campaign for a local government by-election in Limehouse, due on the 9th of this month, with Tom Callow as candidate. About 50 were present at the meeting, which was chaired by Inner East London Organiser Dave King.

Richard Edmonds also spoke last month in Basingstoke, the first meeting held by the BNP in that area for some time.

One of the most encouraging meetings to be held last month was in Bristol — in fact the best one ever to be staged by the BNP in the city. The meeting was addressed by *British Nationalist* editor John Morse and West Midlands Regional Organiser Keith Axon, with local Organiser Bruce Cowd in the chair. The collection raised over £250 towards the fighting of a Bristol seat in the general election.

BRISTOL MEETING
Keith Axon speaks



TYNDALL SPEAKS IN ILFORD

Long-established Redbridge BNP recently staged a highly successful meeting at the beginning of October. Members and supporters from throughout East London met in Ilford for the event.

Redbridge organiser, Tony Lecomber was the opening speaker and spoke of BNP development to date and outlined the party's ambitions for the forthcoming General Election campaign and beyond. This covered the planned campaign, both nationally and at local level in Redbridge, with reference made to the key target wards to be worked in the build up to the election.

The collection towards Redbridge BNP's election war chest raised a generous £110.12

Party leader, John Tyndall concluded the meeting with a witty and inspiring speech. He spoke of the VE/VJ day 'victory' that the political establishment smugly celebrated over the summer. The whole nation went to war to stop a foreign invasion of Britain. Scarcely a family was left untouched in some personal way by the last war and for what?

Victory has been thrown away and the foreign invasion we fought to prevent is overwhelming towns and cities across the nation.

Mr. Tyndall spoke of the last time he had been in Ilford not very many years ago when it was a pleasant suburban town. Now it resembled an inner city ghetto plagued by crime, violence, drugs and squalor. Mr. Tyndall spoke of how the revulsion of ordinary decent British folk at those responsible for this betrayal would bring the BNP to power. "Let the corrupt establishment have the twentieth century which is nearly over," thundered Mr. Tyndall. "The twenty-first century belongs to us!"



Tony Lecomber outlines party strategy for the General Election



the
RUNE

Editor: Nick Griffin M.A. (Hons)
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COUNTY COUNCIL BY-ELECTION RESULT

The very active Ashfield BNP branch in Nottinghamshire contested a County Council election held on 19th October for the Kirkby North ward. The party's candidate was Gary Marshall, an ex-miner and member of the local residents association.

A very creditable 5.6 % vote was obtained in a deliberately low key campaign, despite a very low turnout. This result, allied to the local branch's efforts in last May's District Council elections are an excellent preparation for the impending General Election campaign. The branch will be contesting Ashfield constituency, and have now established themselves as a regular and accepted feature in the political makeup of the area. Well done all concerned!

BNP WEB SITE

The BNP is now established on the internet with its own home page, or web site, called **British National Party News Service**. That the party has established itself in this way is a tremendous advance. Because of its lack of regulation and censorship and its decentralised network, the internet is the most significant political development since the coming of television. Market forces will over the next two years propel the internet to a user base of over 5 million. These people will be able to read *British Nationalist* & *Spearhead* and access BNP comment & news at the click of a button. Government censorship is completely bypassed.

BNP News Service at:-
<http://ngwwwmall.com/frontier/bnp/>

British National Party **ANNUAL RALLY**

11th November 1995

Readers should know by now that the British National Party's Annual Rally is scheduled to be held on Saturday, the 11th November, in the afternoon. For security reasons, we are not announcing the venue here, only to say that it will be somewhere in or near the London area.

Will all those wishing to attend please note this fact carefully. This year and until further notice, there will be no publicly advertised assembly point for those wishing to come to the rally. All those attending are advised to ensure well beforehand to link up with regional travelling groups, which will be proceeding to the rally in parties that will meet up with rally stewards at assembly points that will be disclosed at the very last minute only to leaders of these regional groups. This is in order to minimise the possibility of disruption of the rally by political opponents.

Those aware of how to get in touch with their local organisers should do so immediately in order to be sure that they will be advised of regional assembly points for travelling. Those not aware should telephone the new BNP open line (0374 454893) for information. If the 'phone is not answered when they ring, they should leave their personal details, including addresses and 'phone numbers (if any), and they will be contacted in due course by representatives from their regions.

We strongly urge all those concerned to begin making these arrangements *now* in order to avoid last-minute rushes which could impair the efficiency with which the rally is organised.

CHANGES AT SHOP

Readers should take note of certain changes at the BNP Bookshop at Welling necessitated by compliance with the rulings of the Department of the Environment concerning planning consent.

All telephone calls to the party must now be made to 0374 454893. Only calls to the BNP Book Service can be taken at the old number of 0181 316 4721.

No BNP literature is now on sale at the shop. All such literature should be obtained by mail order to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. However, collection of bulk supplies can be made providing this does not occur at the shop. Books written and published independently can still be obtained at the shop.

Buy BRITISH NATIONALIST in bulk

British Nationalist retails at 30p. Supplies in bulk are available at the following rates (standing orders welcome):-

| | | | |
|------------|--------|---|-------------|
| 10 copies | £2.80 | + | 98p post |
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| 50 copies | £12.00 | + | £4.70 post |
| 100 copies | £21.00 | + | £5.25 post |
| 150 copies | £30.00 | + | £6.10 post |
| 200 copies | £36.00 | + | £7.10 post |
| 300 copies | £50.40 | + | £8.40 post |
| 400 copies | £66.00 | + | £8.40 post |
| 500 copies | £78.00 | | by roadline |

Cheques/POs to *British Nationalist*, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders, enquiries and payments to BN entirely separate from all other correspondence and remittances so as to avoid confusion and delay.

SPEARHEAD SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: *Spearhead* c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be much appreciated.

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wanting copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with the applicable sum.

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ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick box where applicable):-

British Isles: £16.25 ☐ Overseas surface mail: £18.35 ☐ Unsealed air mail Europe: £19.30 ☐
Unsealed air mail Middle East, Africa, N & S America: £25.70 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australasia, Far East: £27.30 ☐

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Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 80p each; 20-49 copies: 72p each; 50-99 copies: 60p each; 100-199 copies: 50p each; 200-499 copies: 43p each; 500 copies or over: 40p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

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Contact your local party unit!

ISLINGTON & CAMDEN

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

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PO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ

HILLINGDON

c/o PO Box 328, Hounslow,
Middlesex TW5 0XF

HOUNSLOW

PO Box 328, Hounslow,
Middlesex TW5 0XF

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

PO Box 94, Teddington,
Middlesex TW11 9EY

HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

SURREY, CROYDON & MERTON

PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW

SOUTH EAST LONDON

c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent
DA16 3DW

GREENWICH

Telephone line:- 0181-856-5484

EPPING FOREST

c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent
DA16 3DW

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

PO Box 8, Ashford TN23 2EL

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

BEDFORD

PO Box 174, Kempston,
Bedford MK42 8EQ

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

PO Box 817, Waterbeach,
Cambridge CB5 9JR

BERKSHIRE & NORTH HANTS.

BCM Box 4110, London WC1N 3XX

WOKING & DISTRICT

BM Box 7153, London WC1N 3XX

DEVON

PO Box 160, Exeter EX1 3YY

BRISTOL, AVON & SOMERSET

c/o PO Box 160, Exeter EX1 3YY

*THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is
organised into active units extending over
most of the United Kingdom. Here we give
a list of the main units.*

CARDIFF

PO Box 632, Cardiff CF2 1UU

COVENTRY & WARWICKSHIRE

c/o BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ

HEREFORD & WORCESTER

PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

STOURBRIDGE

c/o PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

CANNOCK

PO Box 3, Cannock WS11 2AF

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

BURTON-ON-TRENT

c/o PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

MANSFIELD & ASHFIELD

PO Box 20, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 6HP

CHESTERFIELD

PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

The BNP also has units in Staines, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, Reading, Southampton, Bournemouth, Gloucestershire, Stevenage, Enfield & East Herts., Grantham, Derby, Ilkeston, Scunthorpe, North Wales, Port Talbot, Barry, Tonypandy, Ebbw Vale, Bolton & Bury, Ashton-under-Lyme, Batley, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Falkirk, Fife, Cumbernauld, Airdrie, Clydebank, Greenock, Dumbarton, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire) and Highlands & Islands. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

LINCOLN

PO Box 57, Lincoln LN5 7RQ

WARRINGTON

c/o PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

ROCHDALE

PO Box 118, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 1AH

OLDHAM

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKBURN

c/o PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs.
OL14 7NQ

TODMORDEN

PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs. OL14 7NQ

BLACKPOOL

PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds. LS13

BRADFORD

PO Box 565, Bradford BD10 0YZ

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HULL

PO Box 953, Hull HU3 1YJ

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 25, Sunderland SR3 1YZ

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

MIDLOTHIAN

PO Box 14, Dalkeith EH22 5DL

WEST LOTHIAN

PO Box 50, Livingston EH54 8JJ

TAYSIDE

PO Box 210, Dundee DD1 9EP

DUMBARTON

c/o PO Box 85, Glasgow G51 2DS

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G51 2DS

JERSEY

c/o PO Box 160, Exeter,
Devon EX1 3YY

Find out about the British National Party

Send 50p for information pack to:-

The Secretary

c/o P.O. BOX 117

WELLING

KENT DA16 3DW

'PHONE 0374-454893

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